REGISTERED No. 4.—18

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,371—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Britten, on MONDAY, the 2nd December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	430	330		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

HALL LINE
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

TO be despatched about 11th December. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Mondays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage............Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879.

First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De Silva & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s)	KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	10th Dec.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.
S. S. BENGLOE.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per above steamer are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING WITHOUT DELAY, and also to note that no claims will be paid after the steamer's departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Bengloe.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S CLAN ALPINE, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS forthwith.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STANDARD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1878.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE MANAGEMENT has the pleasure to announce that arrangements have been made to give

A SHORT SEASON OF ONE MONTH

Before leaving Bombay, when the following

IL TROVATORE. LA TRAVIATA.
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA. FAUST.
IL BARBIERI. LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. LA SONNAMBULA.

and other favorite Operas will be produced.

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I.

has graciously accorded his permission to announce the whole season

UNDER HIS DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
BY SIGR. MAGNI,
PAINTED SPECIALLY FOR THIS OCCASION.
MAGNIFICENT NEW COSTUMES

A Subscription list is now open for a series of 14 nights.—(three nights a week. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.)_ Prices of Tickets as follows :—

DRESS CIRCLE.

Single Tickets		Rs. 55
Double ,,	for Gentleman and Lady	,, 90
Family ,,	for Gentleman and two Ladies	,, 120

STALLS.

Single Ticket	Rs. 35
Double ,,	,, 60
Family ,,	,, 80

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, AND FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1878.

When will be presented Verdi's Romantic Opera in 4 acts,

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora	Signora Rosa Gienolini.
Inez	,, Bianca Gienolini.
Azucena	,, Brusa.
Manrico	Signor Coy.
Il Conte Di Luna	,, Burgamaschi.
Ferrando	,, Salvarani.

Gipseys, Villagers, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 4
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

Note.—It is respectfully requested that visitors will be in their seats before the Opera commences, to avoid interrupting the performance.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	,, 1873 ...	£295,149
	,, 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.

DAILY STEAM SERVICE TO AND FROM GOA.

ON and after the 1st December, until further notice the KRISHNA, GOGAH, NAGOTNA, and RAFFAELE will sail from Carnac Bunder at 7-30 a.m. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class, Single		Rs. 15
,,	Return	,, 25
2nd Class, Single		,, 7
,,	Return	,, 10
3rd Class, Single		,, 2-8
,,	Return	,, 4

Return Tickets available up to 31st December only, exclusive of Diet, which can be had on board on payment.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of November instant, at 3 p.m., and will be then FURTHER ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 21st December next, at 3 p.m., pending the Motion for Injunction to be brought forward in the High Court on the 9th proximo by the Plaintiffs in the suit of "Pestonjee Edulji Pochara and others against N. A. Wadia and others." And no business other than the adjournment will be laid before the Meeting.

N. ARDASEER, Chairman.

Bombay, 28th November 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA HASSUNBHOY BHULOOBHOY has AGREED to PURCHASE from DANIEL ESSOOBJEE TULKER, all that piece of Government Pension Tax Land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, New Survey No. 2,214, with the messuage, tenement, or warehouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the city of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 14, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-eight and thirty-one thirty-sixths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west by a gully common to the premises hereby conveyed and the house of Essoobjee Sulleman Sanker, on the north by the house of Bavjee Java, and on the south by a gully common to the premises hereby agreed to be conveyed and the house of Lukhmidass Narrondass, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Daniel Essoobjee Tulker and Haskel Essoobjee Tulker, and now in that of the tenants of the said Daniel Essoobjee Tulker. Any and all persons having any claim to the premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or howsoever otherwise, should make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise his, her, or their claim will be considered to have been waived, and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HERABAI, Widow of the late COWASJEE SORABJEE SAIKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed with RAMJEE KESSOWJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, to SELL and assign over to him all her right, title and interest in all that piece of leasehold land or ground situate at Esplanade Road, outside the Fort, in Bombay (lately obtained by her from the Government of Bombay under lease), containing by admeasurement about 273 3-8ths square yards, be the same little, more, or less, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments, range, or chawl of buildings facing on the south of Esplanade Road, formerly and now occupied by Oosman bin Hajee Joosub Oomer and other tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 36, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the passage leading to Lohar Chawl Street, on the west by a public passage, and beyond that by the Presbyterian Free Church, on the north by a passage for halalcore, and beyond that by the property of Ramjee Bhicka, and on or towards the south by the public road called Esplanade Cross Road, otherwise called Picquet Road. All persons having any claim or claims to the aforesaid premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 28th November 1878.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 568 of 1878.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE POCHARA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing in a house assessed under No. 2, situate at Borah Musjid Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and RUTTONJEE MUNCHERJEE COLAH, of Bombay, Parsee, residing in a house assessed under No. 211, situate at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort aforesaid in Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the Shareholders in the NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, except the individual Defendants hereto and the Shareholders named in the 6th paragraph of the Plaint ....Plaintiffs,

vs.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing in a house assessed under No. situate at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, and NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing in a house assessed under Nos. 4 and 5, situate at Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, of Bombay, Khoja, residing in a house assessed under No. 40, situate at Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, and the NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, having its Registered Office in a house assessed under No. 5, situate at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay aforesaid .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit on the 28th day of November instant, NOTICE is hereby given, to the Defendants abovenamed and all the shareholders of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to all other persons to whom it may concern, that the Plaintiffs abovenamed as shareholders of the said the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on behalf of themselves and all other shareholders of the said Company, other than the Defendants abovenamed, have instituted the above suit against the Defendants abovenamed, praying for a DECLARATION that the SECOND and THIRD abovenamed Defendants were not VALIDLY ELECTED to the office of the Directors of the Company at the meeting of shareholders held on the 9th day of November 1878, and that the said second and third named Defendants may be restrained from exercising the functions or duties of Directors of the Company, and that the 1st abovenamed Defendant may be restrained from holding any meeting on the footing of or as being an adjournment of the meeting of the said 9th day of November 1878. And lastly, that a meeting may be convened and held upon a day to be fixed by this Honourable Court for the purpose of electing Directors and for such other purposes as the Court may think fit.—Dated this 28th day of November 1878.

PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Plaintiffs' Attornies.

PIANOFORTES.
WITH ENTIRE SOLID IRON FRAMES, CAST IN ONE PIECE.

WE advise intending purchasers of Pianos to see that the iron frame is independent of the wood framing, as many Pianos are offered to the public as *iron framed*, which are of the ordinary construction, with iron-bars screwed to the wood blocks.

We invite inspection of our iron-framed Pianos in course of construction.

IRON-FRAMED PIANETTES, FOR INDIA.
IRON-FRAMED UPRIGHT GRANDS, FOR INDIA.
IRON-FRAMED SHORT GRANDS, FOR INDIA.
IRON-FRAMED GRAND SQUARES, FOR INDIA.
IRON-FRAMED SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, FOR INDIA.

Detailed and illustrated price lists free by post on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES. BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCK FOR THE SEASON.

PRIME York and Cumberland Hams in Canvas.
Bacon and Cheese on cut.
Bacon in Tins, 1½ to 4 lbs. each.
Australian Boiled Mutton and Beef, in 1 and 2 lb. Tins.
Australian Boiled Sheep Tongues, 1 lb. Tins.
Do. Ox do. 4 do.
American Roast Mutton and Beef, in 2 lb. Tins.
Chicago Ham, Corned Beef and Tongues.
Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings.
Finnon Haddocks, White Bait.
Oxford and Bologna Sausages.
Ox Tail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch and Mutton Broth.
Asparagus, Green Peas and Carrots.
Tart Fruits, Crystalized Fruits and Muscatelles.
Jams, Jellies and Marmalade.
Ootmeal, Barley, Arrowroot, Tapioca, &c.
Pickles, Vinegar, Salad Oil.
Anchovy Sauce, Harvey Sauce, Reading Sauce.
Confectionery of a large variety.
Christmas, New Year and Birthday Cards.
Holly and Mistletoe Wreathes, tastefully got up,
Scrap Album Pictures, Purses, &c.
Bon Bons for adults and children.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, FORT.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls........each	4	4
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0
BATS.		
All Cane.......each	12	0
Treble do. ,,	11	0
Double do. ,,	10	0
Single do. ,,	8	8
Double Whalebone ,,	10	8
Single Do. ,,	9	8
Match, best selected ,,	7	0
Do. do. for practice ,,	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ,,	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	8
GLOVES.		
Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	8
LEG GUARDS.		
Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8
STUMPS, &c.		
Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.......each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards,.......from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets.......per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ....Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats.......each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.......Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malins.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls.......per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings.......per set	3	8
Fives Bats.......each	1	8
Fives Balls.......per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses.......Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ....Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats.......each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4	0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks.......per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ,,	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ,,	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ....per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ! ! ! BOOKS ! ! ! BOOKS ! ! !

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

⁂ SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.
MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS.
SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Xmas Presents
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
HAMILTON AND CO.'S SELECTED INDIAN NOVELTIES FOR FRIENDS AT HOME;

HAMILTON & Co.'s SPECIALITE TIGER CLAW JEWELLERY.—We may claim with propriety as a specialite of our own,—for we have not only been very successful with it, but, as we believe, we were the first Firm in India to mount the claws in the taste of Europe. Our Stock of these goods, which is large and varied, is prepared entirely by ourselves. These quaint ornaments are not only appreciated in this country, but are beginning to be much admired and worn in England, forming, as they do, a choice and unique gift for a friend at home. Selections from Stock, and designs, will be sent to Mofussil applicants.

HAMILTON & Co.'s SILVER CASHMERE WARE, made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver and richly gilt with pure Gold. The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the artizans of the *Happy Valley*. The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The list comprises Surroys and Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards, Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.'s TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well known style.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY.
LUCKNOW SILVER JEWELLERY.
BENARES WORK, &c., &c.

GIFTS

Of every description suitable for Weddings, Christenings, or Birthday souvenirs.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
Nov. 29, 1878. Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

HAS the honour to announce that he will make his

SIXTH GRAND ILLUMINATED HIGH ROPE ASCENSION

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 29th NOV.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Not only performs all the feats executed by the original Blondin, but also many others of a most daring and sensational nature, Amongst other marvellous feats,

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN will WORK A BICYCLE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS ON THE ROPE,

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1
Promenade	As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance will commence at nine.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s and at the doors.

2nd and 3rd class tickets may be had of BOMANJEE EDULJEE & Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.
THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for LIGHTING this ESTABLISHMENT, it will be kept open until 6.30 p.m., SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms comprising—

16 English Gentleman hunting saddles and bridles by——
2 Sets do. plated mounted double harness.

At 1 P. M.

1 English built dog cart very light.
1 Victoria phaeton with a pair of ponies and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, gilt large pier glass, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major Perreau. The same comprises rich, plain and engraved glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services, best electro platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, epergne, cruetstand, tea set, ice pitcher salver, butter pot, toast rack, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, fruit knives and forks in case, fish knife and fork, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished carved furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, Madras and mallet pattern chairs, elegantly carved circular, pier, oval, folding, card sofa and lady's writing tables, conversation sofa, reclining couches, chiffoniers, a gilt pier table with a large mirror, easy, folding, reclining, and drawing room chairs, veranda couches, rich Brussel carpets, a mahogany grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a harmonium by "Crames," rich table ornament, brass four post bedsteads, double and single cots, bed room sofas, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, cheval and dressing and washing tables with marble tops, cheval and dressing glasses, almirah with plate glass door, clothes and grown presses, chest of drawers, camphorwood chest and clothes presses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P. M.

An English built glass fronted miniature brougham.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood and teak wood household furniture, plated, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, by Broadwood, a nearly new and very light four-seated boat-shaped open carriage with pole and shafts, miniature brougham, a strong hard working Bay Cape horse, sets of harness, a choice collection of plants, &c., &c., at the "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th Nov, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of S. B. Maynard, Esq., the same comprises, rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, fancy China mugs, best plated ware, such as dish covers containing 2 cruet stand, butter pot, waiter, sugar basin, &c, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining and camp tables, side boards, drawing and dining room chairs, pier, circular, oval, writing and dressing tables, half backed couches, handsome flower vases and baskets, marble clock, centre ornament, fish pond with fishes, antimacassars, chromolithographs, English iron and brass bed steads complete, toilet sets, chest of drawer, clothes and gown presses, kerosine, wall and table lamps, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horse, bathing tubs, dispense articles and cooking utensils, books, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Nearly new and very light four seated open carriage.
1 English built miniature brougham.
1 Strong hard working bay cape horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a mahogany Piano by J. Broadwood and Sons, at Hornby Row, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Messrs. Jules, Siegfried & Co.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Kessowjee Jadowjee, and Natha Jadowjee, the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of Vussonjee Hurridass and others the Mortgagors, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three pieces, together with the messuage or dwelling house, and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mangoo Senoy street, or Horee Chuckla, within the district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, Seven Hundred and Fifty-three square yards, and Four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, which premises formerly were in the occupation of Thuker Assur Premjee, Nessey Purshotum, Callianjee Heerjee, Bhojel Corejee, Champey Cullian, David Assur, Karra Liladhur, Pursotum Dayal, Wagjee, Welljee, and Gangjee Soorjee, and now are lately registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 487, 488 and 492, and which said premises are bounded on the north partly by the house of Hurry Khimjee, and partly by the said Mangoo Senoy Road, on the south partly by the property of Jugonath Gopal, and partly by the house of Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the House of Jewraj Balloo and partly by the house of Jetha Hunsraz and on the west by ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital.

FOR SALE, YACHT "WATER QUEEN."

The "Water Queen" is 80 feet in length over all and 60 feet beam. She has just been fitted out for the season and is in excellent order and ready for sea. The ballast consists of pig-lead and iron kentledge.

The undersigned are instructed by the trustees of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., in liquidation, to dispose of the above-described yacht.

Also of three rowing boats, all of which are lying off the Apollo Bunder and can be seen at any time.

The sale will take place by auction at the Apollo Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December next, at 5 o'clock p.m.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURNEY WADY, IN OLD SONAPORE LANE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 30th November at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd June 1871, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hormusjee Jeevunjee Press and Dhunjeebhoy Maneckjee Press, the following landed property :—

All that piece of fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon in the condition in which it is at present, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer in old Sonapore Lane, assessed under No. 91, containing in measurement about 90 3-9th square yards, and bounded on the west by the house of Navazbai, widow of Andhiaroo Aspundiarjee, on the east by the house of Sorabjee Pallonjee Mehrjee, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the old Sonapore Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Mahim, on the Mahim Bazaar Road, known by the name of Oard Salliwara.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Domingos Viegas and by order of the mortgagee Mr. John Joseph Ferriera, the following landed property :—

All that piece of land situate at Mahim on the Mahim Bazaar Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, known by the name of Oart Sal iwara, containing by admeasurement about 3,133 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 107, and bounded on the east by the property of Cassum Natha and the public road, on the west and north by the property of Bal Govind and Luxmon Govindjee, and on the south by the property of Gunput Pandoorung.

For further particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December 1878 at 11 a.m., the right of collecting Squatters Fees, in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road, Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside, under the caves of the markets for 1879 only, *i. e.* from 1st January to 31st December 1879. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned, the Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows :—

A collection of fancy glass ornament consisting of various design.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding up-country consisting as under. Blackwood round table, sofas, arm chairs bedstead single and double campcots, washing and dressing tables, screens, chest of drawers, hunting and side saddles, looking glass, bedroom couch.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1878.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MASTERS of VESSELS LEAVING for COCONADA are hereby cautioned that telegraphic information has been received in this Department that the COCONADA OUTER RED BUOY at POINT GODAVERI has DRIFTED TWO MILES SOUTH of its assigned position, and that the BLACK BUOY has DRIFTED a little to the SOUTHWARD, but will be replaced in position the first opportunity.

R. C. CARRINGTON,
For Superintendent of Marine Surveys.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 8th November 1878.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

FOR LEASE.

THE DIRECTORS of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the LEASING of the COMPANY'S PRESSES and GODOWNS at CARWAR, the Steam Ginning Factory and Presses at Hooblee and the Steam Ginning Factory and Cotton Press at Gudduck, in the Southern Mahratta Country, for a period of three or five years.

At the request of parties at a distance desirous of tendering, tenders for leasing will be received until 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 14th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., the Agents of the Directors, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, CARTING, &c.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, invites TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING, and STACKING all consignments of Coal that may arrive in harbour during the year 1879, and for LANDING and CARTING all other GOODS to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of Conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Offices of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of the 4th day of December 1878.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 20th November 1878.

NOTICE ! ! !
CHARIVARI'S
Third Christmas Annual and Almanac.

On or about November 30th, 1878, will be published at the

CHARIVARI OFFICE, 10, DACRE'S LANE, CALCUTTA,

Charivari's Third Annual for 1878 and Almanac for 1879.

Price, Rs. 2-8 ; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.

THE ANNUAL will be copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India ; the Calendar, especially being embellished with artistic borders, exhibiting designs of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover, forming an appropriate and elaborate title page.

The Contents will comprise Tales, Poetry, Conundrums, &c., &c., after the fashion of the ventures of this class periodically appearing in England at the Christmas Season. Several gentlemen of known literary ability, both here and in England, have been communicated with, and have promised to contribute, and general contributions are invited.

Bearing in mind the very considerable success which has attended the efforts of both Literary and Artistic which they are offering, the Proprietors confidently expect the support of their Subscribers and the General Public.

ORDER EARLY FROM CHARIVARI OFFICE :
10, DACRE'S LANE, CALCUTTA.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

A CHORAL FESTIVAL SERVICE will be held at Christ Church, Byculla, on 30th November, at 6-15 P. M., when a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles Gilder, Masonic Grand Chaplain, and the Offertory will be devoted to the Byculla Schools and Indo-British Institution.

APPEAL.

The Byculla Schools and Indo-British Institution are now supporting wholly, or in part, upwards of Four Hundred Orphans. It is earnestly hoped that liberal subscriptions will be made to the Offertory, as both Institutions are urgently in need of funds.

TO FREEMASONS.

All Brethren are invited to be present at the Masonic Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at 4-45 p.m. and accompany the Grand Lodges in Procession to the Church at 5-45 p.m., where The Grand Masters will receive Their Excellencies The Governor and The Commander-in-Chief.

Craft clothing is authorized to be worn.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Tickets for admission to the Festival Service will be issued to the Public *free*, on application at the Office in the Byculla Boys' School, situated in the Church compound. Copies of the Festival Service can also be had at the office—price four annas each.

J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Director of the Festival,
G.L.S.F.I.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the FIRST of DECEMBER next, until further notice, COTTON, brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba ; and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton, and other Goods, will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and Consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several Sidings.

4. A Wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton, intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton, or other Goods, intended for the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton or other Goods, not so definitely ordered to either of the respective Company's Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment, to those Companies respectively, of all the rates and charges which may from time to time be made by the Sassoon Dock Company, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st November 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A GENTLEMAN (good testimonials) wishes to give Lessons in Music (Piano, Violin, Singing, and Harmonium) ; he also offers to Tune Pianos. Apply A. M., this Office.

WANTED, a MANAGER or BUTLER for a Hotel. Must thoroughly understand the business. Portuguese preferred. Address B. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHIEF ENGINEER desires situation either as Superintendent Engineer over Steamers or Mills. Best references. Apply N. F., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. LAING, Gun-Maker and General Mechanic, REMOVED to No. 31, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a MACKINTOSH (RUBBER) BOAT, capital thing for Shikarees. Will hold two persons. Can be rolled up and carried by one Cooley. Apply to Dr. PEABODY, 17, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, one BOAT-SHAPED PHAETON, a pair of GRAY ARABS and DOUBLE HARNESS. All in good order and condition. A bargain. Apply to Dr. PEABODY, 17, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, best AUSTRALIAN FRESH BUTTER, in 3 lb tins, per last Australian Mail, from W. TONGS, Western Market, Melbourne. Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD, Graham's Building, Fort.

FOR SALE, handsome Brown Waler HORSE aged 6, 15-3 high, by "Smuggler," son of "Fisherman" (imported 187-), warranted free from vice. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to Captain BECKE, 34, Marine Lines.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CUMBERLAND BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE, in Cut, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 28th, 1878.

This has been a very quiet day in business circles, and we have no change of any importance to call attention to in the position either of our own Markets or of those at Home, regarding which telegraphic intelligence has reached us.

Consols in London yesterday were unaltered at 96½ and French Rentes at 112½. Enfaced Rupee Paper is again higher, Fours being quoted at Rs. 75¾ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 81. About £300,000 were yesterday withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany. The Market rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bank Bills is unchanged at 4¼ per cent.

In the General Produce Market Coffee is reported to be steady, but the quotation for Mid.-Plantation Ceylon shows a decline of 6d. per cwt., being now quoted at 99s. 6d. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £48 for Ceylon and £50 for Cochin.

The weekly Metal quotations show a decline of £1 per ton in Copper and 5s. in Silesian Spelter, the rates now being Copper Tile £62, Braziers £68, and Spelter £16-15s. Yellow Metal is unchanged at 5¾d. to 6d. per lb.

Oil Seeds are quiet at previous quotations, and Wheat is flat at a decline of 1s. 6d. in Soft Red descriptions.

Piece Goods in Manchester keep dull, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. The quotations are all unchanged. This morning the market opened unchanged, sales probably 7,000 bales, imports 15,000 bales. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports are gradually on the increase, and as will be seen from our figures given below, were yesterday considerably in advance of those on the corresponding day last year, viz. :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
One day's Receipts..............	34,000	23,000	39,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,575,000	1,444,000	1,781,000

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday £200,000 were offered and all allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 7 7-16d., tenders at that rate receiving 95 per cent. For next week the increased amount of £300,000 is advertised, and it is a doubtful point whether the demand for remittance to the East is sufficient to take off the extra £100,000. The announcement has caused some surprise, as instead of an increase in the amount of Bills to be offered, a withdrawal of the sales altogether was expected.

Sterling Exchange, under the influence of the sale of Council Bills at a rather lower rate than was anticipated, and the increased amount offered for next week, opened weaker; but, as the day wore on a somewhat steadier feeling prevailed, owing to Calcutta advices, where the rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills is 1s. 8 15-16d., and also owing to the Bank of Bengal having advanced its rates of discount 1 per cent. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand			........1s. 7 7-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		...1s. 8d.	,,
Credits,	3	,,	,,	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,,	,,	...1s. 8d.	,,
France,	3	,,	,,	...2·11.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100¼ to 100 3-16 for Bills on demand, and ½ per cent. discount for Bills at 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is very quiet at our yesterday's quotations.

Shares.—The Market remains quiet and with few changes of any importance in quotations. In Land Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 5. In Spinning and Weaving Companies, Colabas have advanced Rs. 10, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Fleming Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5. A decline of Rs. 50 is reported in Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, and Rs. 50 in Prince of Wales' Spinning. In Press Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 10 in Berars. In Miscellaneous Shares, the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs. 2,075.

In Cotton there is nothing doing here, but large contracts are reported to have been made by European firms Up-country for new Dhollerah for March-April delivery at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy above the rates current here. In Old Cotton small lots are being picked up by the local mills at previous rates, but there is nothing doing for export.

Linseed is very quiet, with few buyers in the market at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

Rapeseed is dull of sale at Rs. 6 for Brown, and Rs. 7 per cwt. for Yellow.

Freights show no signs of improvement. There is only one steamer on the Liverpool berth, and this at the end of November, when considerable shipments of old Cotton and Seed, as a rule, are going forward. The rate for Cotton is 15s. and Seed 7s. 6d. per ton. For Genoa the Branksome Hall is booking small lots at 25s. per ton freight paid here. There is still no enquiry for sailing tonnage.

Coals.—We have not the slightest change to report in the position of the Market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Anglia, 1,411 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

The barque Gwynedd, 1,057 tons, Captain R. Roberts, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Cardiff 5th Aug., with a cargo of coals.

The s. s. Alabama, 1,165 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa 27th Nov., with one native and three deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same port, with 150 first class, 50 second class, and 400 deck passengers.

The s. s. Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Macartenay, Mr. L.G. Richardson, 33 deck passengers, and 18 lascars.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Travancore, 1,172 tons, Captain W. Barrath, which arrived in harbour yesterday, brought the following cargo :—8 cases gold thread, 16 cases metal wire, 4 packages glassware, 563 packages piece goods, 86 cases beads, 7 packages potatoes, 11 cases paint and color, 442 packages fruit, 57 cases wine, 2 boxes specie, 3 cases saffron, 1 case boots, and many packages merchandise.

The s. s. Standard, 1,074 tons, Captain W. W. Lyon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 22nd Oct., with the following cargo :—61 bales twist, 679 packages piece goods, 100 bundles iron bars, 1,640 cakes copper, 40 casks beer, 37 cases porter, 4 packages glassware, 100 cases tinned plates, 22 packages earthenware, 141 kegs steel, 125 kegs nails, 100 kegs lead, 505 casks sulphate of copper, 30 cases slates, 17 cases varnish, 7 cases lamps, 51 cases soap, 58 casks sulphur, 59 tons coals, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Macaulay and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Goa (s)	Turner	Calcutta, Nov 1.
	Gwynedd	Roberts	Cardiff, Aug 5.
28	Travancore(s)...........	Barratt	Suez, Nov 15.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa, Nov 27.
	Standard (s)	Lyon	Liverpool, Oct 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Fearnought	Graham..........	Rangoon.
	India(s)..................	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Anglia (s)	Anderson	Galle.

The Steamer Alabama, Humphries, to Goa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Goa, Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Akola, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
24	Ngapoota (s)	Winter	Rangoon, Nov 20.
	Byculla(s).............	Mason	Bombay, Nov 12.
	Highland Light	Collier	Port Louis, Oct 17.
	Cashmere	Lyon	London, Jan 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24.—Steamers Baghdad and Ethiopia. Ships Pomona and Ghazeepore.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Baghdad which sailed on the 23rd November, for Rangoon, Moulmein and the Straits :—For Rangoon.—Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, 2 Misses Stevens and Mr Alfred Stevens. For Moulmein.—Captain F. M. Williams. For Singapore.—Mr. Gordon.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Ethiopia, which sailed on the 23rd November, for Coast ports and Bombay :—For False Point.—Mr. and Mrs. Talbot and family, Miss King, Mr. Owen, and Mr. W White. For Vizagapatam.—Mr. and Mrs. Jones. For Madras.—Mr. L. G. Probyn.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
26	Russia	....	Cardiff.
	Rollo	....	Melbourne.
	Canara (s)	....	Negapatam.
	Esteponas(s)............	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.			
26	Chybassa (s)	....	London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Nov. 12 Java, ss, Pratt, from London.
13 Garonne, ss, Owen, from Sydney.
13 Surat, ss, Burne, from London.
13 Nankin, ss, Brace, from Bombay.
14 Fabert, F G boat, Caillet, from Madagascar.
14 Macedonia, ss, Laird, from Calcutta.
14 Amarapoora, ss, Stewart, from Bassein.
15 Victorieuse, F Frigate, Boissandy, from Toulon.
15 Kilwa, ss, Avern, from Kurrachee.
16 Thibet, ss, Torbock, from Calcutta.
16 Syria, ss, Johnson, from Yokohama.
17 Bangalore, ss, Stead, from Bombay.
17 Jeddah, ss, Clarke, from Singapore.
17 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Bombay.
17 Kingston, ss, Firth, from Batavia.
18 Aretusa, ss, Milatovich, from Jeddah.
18 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
18 St. Osyth, ss, Nabb, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13 Java, ss, Pratt, to Kurrachee.
13 Surat, ss, Burne, to Bombay.
14 Garonne, ss, Owen, to London.
14 Macedonia, ss, Laird, to Liverpool.
14 Amarapoora, ss, Stewart, to London.
15 Nankin, ss, Brace, to Jeddah.
16 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, to Malta.
16 Fabert, F G boat, Caillet, to Red Sea.
16 Victorieuse, F Frigate, Boissandy, to China.
16 Kilwa, ss, Avern, to London.
16 Thibet, ss, Torbock, to London.
17 Syria, ss, Johnson, to London.
17 Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Venice.
18 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Jeddah.
18 Kingston, ss, Firth, to Marseilles.
18 Aretusa, ss, Milatovich, to Bussorah.
18 St. Osyth, ss, Nabb, to London.
20 Jeddah, ss, Clarke, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 28.

From Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—100 kegs lead ore, Ruttanjee Jewraj ; 2 cases oilmanstore, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein ; 2 cases cotton card thread, Abdoolally Shaikadam.

Branksome Hall s—5 cases cotton ball thread and 1 case hardware, Bhamia Ebraham ; 140 bars iron, Vully Oosman ; 100 kegs lead ore, Moorarjee Natha ; 1 case cotton card thread, Esmall Abdool Ramon.

From London.

Lumley Castle s—4 cases French polish varnish and 1 bale paper hanging, Tyebally Shuruffally.

Australia s—21 cases hardware, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

Surat s—48 cases sherry, Bolton and Co ; 3 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima ; 1 case stationery and 10 packages glassware, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey.

From Genoa.

Australia s—1 case oilmanstores, Rogers and Co.

From Naples.

Australia s—1 cask wine sauterne, Rogers and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—47 cases claret and 53 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 28.

For Liverpool.

Atalanta s—335 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers Co ; 390 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 819 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 17 bales wool, Vussonjee Treecomdass ; 20 bales wool and 11 bales rags, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 10 cwts bones, Abramovitz and Co ; 436 bags myrabollams, Robertson Brothers Co.

For London.

Wanlock—15 bales hides, Allaruckhia Sezan ; 225 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum.

Nizam s—152 cwts turmeric, Canjee Mooljee ; 50 cases peacock feathers, Vinay and Co ; 75 cwts colinjan, Peerbhoy Hackimjee ; 175 cwts olibanum, Allymahamed Hassum ; 4 cwts samada stone, Runchor Girdhur ; 8 cases fishmaws and 4 cases peacock feathers, Alladin Mamed Dama ; 85 cwts cuscusroots and 3 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee ; 15 cwts turmeric, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 10 cases fishmaws 6 cases peacock feathers and 1 case nutmegs, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 224½ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—552 cwts coir yarn and 448 cwts coir rope, Hajee Talub Arbee.

For Marseilles.

Salisbury s—30 cwts oil and 240 bags pepper, Aspinwall and Co.

Australia s—701 cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Port Said.

Nizam s—4 bales silk, Knoop and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s—1,575 cwts teelseed, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Goa s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·871
Temperature of the Air .... 81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 74·5
Dew Point .... 71·8
Relative humidity of Air .... ·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)............. 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......... 86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 74·9
General Direction of Wind ....N, NE, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 210

HIGH COURT—November 29.

[Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

1608-78—Sooratram Bhayea vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
11211-78—Ardaser and H—Cooverjee Toolseedass vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
13998-78—Eswardass Goolabchund vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honorable Mr Justice Bayley.]

Long Cause.

195-78—Bhaishunker N—Kessowjee Jedowjee and another vs Kessegur Heeragur—Mr Bicknell.
Suit settled from the Commissioner's List.
330 70—Lynch and T—Manockbai vs Pestonjee Hormusjee P—In person.

Long Causes.

642-74—Crawford and B—Purbhoodass Gordhundass and others vs Kessowjee Jadowjee and another—Craigie, L and O.
592-74—Mr Fletcher—Abba Succoor Beg Mohomed vs Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Lynch and T.
127-78—Shapoorjee and T—Heerjee Poonja vs Bhanjee Canjee—Prescot and W.
383-78—In person—Gungabai vs Babsjee Kolojee—In person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]
(After Appeal Court.)

537-78—Prescot and W—Otto Fiedler vs T H Moore and others—Rimington, H and L.

Long Cause.

256-78—Craigie, L and O—Hurryvullubdass Culliandass and another vs Bhoychund Vurdman and another—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 27.

McLeod, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

November 28.

Beetson, Captain, 9th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Army Educl Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Kempster, Brgr Genl, Brigade Staff, on duty, from England.
Barry, Brgr Genl, R A, to join, from England.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Aden.
Maitland, Captain, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from England.
Wooldridge, Major, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, from Belgaum.
Heaviside, Captain, R E, on duty, from England.
Gavan, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—November 28.

Gillard, Quarter Master, R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Army Educl Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1878.

The services of Captain E L Marryat, R E, are replaced at the disposal of Government for employment in the Public Works Department.

The services of Surgeon J B Eaton, M B, Bombay Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

Colonel H Beville, C B, Commandant, 27th N I, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Sind Frontier Force, vice Colonel Nuthall, appointed to the Command of a Brigade in the Field.

The services of Lieut W J Orr, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment with the Bhopal Battalion.

The following extracts from Station Orders by Colonel T Thatcher, Commanding at Baroda, dated 25th and 26th October, are confirmed :—"1. With reference to the telegram received from the Commissary General, Lieutenant Warden, the Executive Commissariat Officer, will proceed to Bombay by this evening's train. 2. The Staff Officer will take over charge of the Commissariat Office from Lieutenant Warden as a temporary measure. 4. With reference to para 2 of yesterday's Station Order, Major Doig will take over charge of the Executive Commissariat Office from Lieutenant Hughes."

With reference to G G O, No. 783 and 791 of 1878, the Command of the Bombay Army devolved on Lieut-General J Forbes, C B, Commanding the Mhow Division, for the 8th October 1878.

The following extract from District after orders by Brigadier-General G T Brice, Commanding Belgaum District, dated 11th November 1878, is confirmed :—"Lieut Candy, 14th Regiment N I, will conduct the duties of the Commissariat Department until further orders, in addition to his Regimental duties, vice Major James, proceeding with his Regiment, and will take over charge at once."

The following extracts from Station Orders by Colonel H H James, Commanding at Neemuch, dated 5th and 11th November, are confirmed :—"Captain Willoughby, 3rd Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Executive Commissariat Officer, in addition to his own duties, on the departure of Lieutenant Radcliffe on leave on medical certificate, and will take over charge of the Department from the latter as soon as possible. "Captain J F Willoughby, 3rd Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Executive Commissariat Officer from the 7th instant, the date on which he assumed charge, vice Lieut Radcliffe, proceeding on sick leave."

The following appointment is made :—Major E Cunningham, Wing Commander 7th N I, to Officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, proceeded with the 29th N I on service.

Major A Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed an Honorary Major of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months : Surgeon-Major W H Colvill, Civil Surgeon, Baghdad.

Captain Watling, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Mhow Division, performed the duties of Assistant Adjudant General of the Division, in addition to his own, from the 19th to the 31st October.

The following extract from Division Orders by Lieut-General J Forbes, C. B, Commanding Mhow Division, dated 19th November, is confirmed—The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation :—Lieut-Colonel H R M VanHeythusen (Acting Assistant Commissary General,) 30 days from date of departure, on medical certificate to proceed to Purandhar.

Lieut-Colonel A H Davis was placed in charge of the Commissariat Office at Ahmedabad on the 6th instant, and was relieved by Lieut E R Barclay on the 16th idem.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1878.

In exercise of the power conferred by Bombay Act II of 1864 as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Port of Aden shall henceforth be considered a Port of Survey for the purposes of those Acts. The Port Officer at Aden is also hereby appointed to be a Surveyor of that Port, for the purposes of Act II of 1864, as amended by Act IV of 1873.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1878.

Captain G E Hancock, Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court, is appointed ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

Judicial Department.

Surgeon S M Salaman, Superintendent of the Yerrowda Central Jail in the District of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. W B Prescott, District Superintendent, of Police, Panch Mahals, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough without allowances for six months from the 29th April 1879.

Surgeon-Major H Day, Superintendent of Matheran, in the Tanna District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Tanna.

Major A H Doig to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, in addition to his Military duties, until further orders.

Major Doig is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda. Major Doig is also appointed under the provisions of the same Section, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Broach District, to enable him to dispose of Railway cases arising between the Mahi River and Palej Station, inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major A H Doig to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr C E Coles to revert to his substantive appointment as Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals.

Mr W J Holland to act as Superintendent of Police at Broach, vice Mr Coles, until further orders.

On the retirement of Mr N M W Daniell, Mr W Wedderburn to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar.

Mr H J Duggan, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, has passed the examination in Sindi according to the Lower Standard test prescribed for Junior Civil Servants.

Educational Department.

The following appointments are made from the date of Colonel T Waddington proceeding on three months' privilege leave of absence, or until further orders :—

Mr T B Kirkham to act (in the Second Grade) as Educational Inspector, C D.

Mr A Barrett to continue to act (in the Fourth Grade) as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College.

Revenue Department.

Mr. W S Hexton, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the First Grade, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The subsidiary leave from 8th to 30th December 1878 granted Mr F F Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, under Government Notification No 5353, dated 19th October last, is cancelled at his own request.

General Department.

Mr R B Worthington is permitted to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from 31st December 1878. Mr Worthington is also allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days from the 11th December 1878.

Mr E Lee French passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the Higher Standard, on the 18th instant.

With reference to Government Notification No 1665, dated 27th May 1878, it is hereby notified that the retirement of Mr F F Arbuthnot from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment is to have effect from the night of the 31st December 1878, instead of the 31st December 1878.

Public Works Department.

Mr A T Mullaly, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, passed with credit, on the 15th November, an examination in the Marathi language according to the test laid down in the Public Works Code, Chapter D.

Public Works Department.
(Railway.)

The following notification of the Government of India No 493, and extract from Notification No 494, are republished for information :—

"The following appointments made to the Revenue Staff of the Dhond and Manmad Railway by the Government of Bombay are confirmed :—Mr J G Chamberlain, Traffic Superintendent in Class III. Mr Chamberlain will, until further orders, have charge also of the Traffic Department of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway. Mr C Bennett, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class IV, Mr P LeMessurier, Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class IV.

The President in Council is pleased to order the following appointments :—

Major T F Dowden, R E, to be Manager of the Dhond an Manmad Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment, but to continue to officiate as Manager of the Rajputana State Railway during the absence of Captain F Firebrace, R E, or until further orders, from the date on which the duties may be taken up by Major Dowden's locum tenens.

Mr H Dangerfield, Superintendent of Way and Works, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, to be Manager of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, in Class II., but to continue to hold the post of Superintendent of Way and Works and to officiate as Manager of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway during the absence of Captain Bisset, R. E., or until further orders. Until Mr Dangerfield joins, the duties of Manager will be discharged by the Officer in charge Dhond and Manmad Railway."

The services of Captain E L Marryat, R E, having been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department, he will rejoin his former appointment as Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

2 In accordance with the instructions received from the Government of India, Captain E L Marryat, R E, is appointed Officiating Manager of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment, during the absence of Major F F Dowden, R. E., or until further orders, continuing to give assistance in inspection and other work appertaining to a Deputy Consulting Engineer.

3 Captain Marryat will also conduct the duties of Manager of the Nizam's State Railway, until relieved by Mr H Dangerfield, or until further orders ; and will arrange for the working of that line, and the Khamgaon and Amraoti branches, from the 1st January 1879, under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The services of Captain E L Marryat, R E, having been replaced at the disposal of the Railway Department by the Military Department, he is appointed Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 5th November, 1878.

The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names :—R C P Lawrenson, 18th July, 1878. T G Wilson, 6th October, 1878. R Humphrys, 13th October, 1878.

Royal Marines—Major C B H Mitchell, Seconded List, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been placed on the Retired List.

Lieut G J Capes has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

War Office, *Pall Mall*, 8th Nov. 1878.

Deputy Commissary F W Page has been granted retired pay from 1st Nov on re-organization of the Department.

Deputy Commissary E Nicoll has been granted retired pay from 1st Nov on re-organization of the Department.

CALENDAR FOR NOV.—DEC., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.........................1st, 9h. 29·0m. p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M. H. M.	Sun sets. P.M. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Fri. 29	......	6 17	5 19	2 32 m 2 31 a	8 45 m 8 38 a
Sat. 30	St. Andrew's Day.	6 18	5 19	3 16 m 3 25 a	9 37 m 9 25 a
Dec. Sun. 1	1st Sunday in Advent	6 19	5 20	4 2 m 4 25 a	10 33 m 10 19 a
Mon. 2	......	6 19	5 20	4 49 m 5 37 a	11 31 m 11 27 a
Tues. 3	......	6 20	5 20	5 49 m 6 50 a	0 33 a ...
Wed. 4	English Mail expected.	6 21	5 20	6 45 m 8 2 a	0 39 m 1 26 a
Th.	......	6 21	5 20	7 44 m 9 3 a	1 55 m 2 18 a

NOTICE.
IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HENRY—November 10th, on board the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Hydaspes shortly before reaching Suez, G. D. Henry, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

WUTZLER—COUGHLIN—November 25th, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, by Father C. Cooke, Henry Gattliab Wutzler, to Marienthal Rosean Anna Coughlin, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

MAHONEY—November 24th, at Hingoli, the wife of Assistant Apothecary Eben. Mahoney (Madras Medical Establishment), 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, deeply regretted.

McGRATH—November 23rd, at Kirkee, Richard Charles Joseph, infant son of Surgeon Major E. McGrath, aged 6 months and 18 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROMBIE—November 16th, at Dacca, the wife of Dr. A. Crombie, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

PRYCE—November 24th, at Zumeneah, (E. I. R.), the wife of Mr. W. A. Pryce, Station Master, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DE HOXAR—MATTHEWS—November 19th, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. F. Orton, Charles F de Hoxar, of Berne, Switzerland, to Emily, second daughter of the late George E Matthews, Esq., Indigo Planter, Jounpore.

DEATHS.

COX—November 23rd, at Benares, Henry Cox, Esq., Overseer Blind Asylum, aged 69 years.

GLEESON—November 23rd, Mrs. Matilda Gleeson, wife of Francis G Gleeson, aged 49 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1878.

We have pleasure in publishing the following appeal, which has been sent on to us by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, because the prayer for help comes from men who have shown, by already subscribing a quarter of a million sterling, that they are themselves willing to help to the utmost of their means the cause they advocate :—

LONDON, 27th Nov. 1878.

From Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund.	To President St. Andrew's Society or Scottish residents, Bombay.

Scotchmen! In the name of the Scottish nation we ask your aid for shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank failure. Five hundred thousand pounds are required ; half has been already subscribed.

We observe that the *Spectator*, with characteristic perversity, objects to the raising of a national subscription for the benefit of the Glasgow Bank shareholders. As well, it says, might the country be called upon to pay the debts of any trader who becomes a bankrupt. The shareholders of the Glasgow Bank made their investments with their eyes open ; they knew they had become partners in a Bank of unlimited liability ; they accepted the risk out of pure greed and pocketed large dividends every half year without exercising a proper control over the conduct of the directors and manager ; and now it is only right that they should bear the consequences of their own folly. There would be much force in this argument in any ordinary case ; but it now appears that the Glasgow Bank shareholders were the victims of a ring of scoundrels who had been systematically plundering them for years and concealing their frauds by falsifying the accounts. When all the officers of a Bank combine to deceive the shareholders, the latter are powerless to detect what is going on ; and the Scottish nation may, therefore, feel sympathy with and try to help the unfortunate shareholders without losing its character for good sense. Again, we understand that none of the money collected by subscription will be used to recoup shareholders for the losses they have suffered through the failure of the Bank. The object of the promoters of this National Fund is to give temporary assistance to shareholders of good credit who only want time to pay the calls, and also to help the numerous families which had all their means invested in the Bank, and are now absolutely ruined. Everyone must have been struck, on glancing over the list of shareholders, by the very large proportion of petty tradesmen, professional men of no great standing, and widows and orphans left with no other provision in many cases than a few hundred pounds, who had gone into partnership with the pious elders and other villains who have fleeced them of everything they possessed. There can be no doubt that the whole history of the failure of this Bank is nothing but a tale of the most audacious swindling perpetrated through a series of years by highly respected men. Nothing to equal it is recorded in the commercial annals of the United Kingdom. It should not, however, be left out of sight that the suffering will fall now, owing to the effect of the unlimited liability law, on people who cannot be held responsible for the crimes of the directors and their associates; and there is, we are sure, sufficient warmth of feeling among Scotchmen in India for their kinsmen at home to cause a generous response to be made to the appeal of the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Subscriptions may be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of an account opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The list has already been headed with the following subscriptions :—

	Rs.
Magnus Mowat..	200
Ritchie, Steuart and Co	250

We do not know if it has ever occurred to the military authorities to utilise the services of the many destitute Europeans to be found roaming about this country, and especially about the seaports; but it is certainly the case that Government could afford to be very liberal in the matter of bounty with these men if it desired to enlist them. They are persons who have somehow or other paid their own passage to India, and if we remember the old saying, that "a British soldier by the time he is landed in India costs the country £100," then it could not be an extravagance to offer the able-bodied European loafer £10, £20, or even more pounds sterling as bounty on enlistment. We know it to be the habit to regard the destitute European as a rascal. The very name "loafer" is one of opprobrium and reproach. But the loafer is not always as black as he is painted, and, in many cases which have come under our own knowledge, he is only an unfortunate and perhaps ill-used man. A very common example of the genus, for example, is the British seaman who has either run from some unseaworthy ship to save his life, or been driven from it by the owners or master not wanting his services any longer. The man is misled by the stories he hears of the Mofussil, and he starts off for the interior, confident of getting lucrative employment sooner or later, and with only a few shillings in his pocket. But he never finds any. From the very first, employers, native or European, regard him askance, and as his clothes grow shabbier with his wanderings, and his appearance becomes more and more disreputable every day, his chances of getting anything but by begging vanish altogether. In these pitiable circumstances, wandering about the roads with no shelter from the burning sun, and no roof to cover him at night, little to eat all the time, and scorned and reviled by his own countrymen and the natives, it is not very surprising if the man takes to drink—when he can get it. We can hardly count it a very grievous sin to him if, when some charitable person tosses him a few coppers, he invests the money in toddy wherewith to drown his wretchedness. At all events, the circumstances under which the intoxication happens being duly weighed, we need not suppose that the man is irreclaimable, that with food, shelter, and the conditions that bring self-respect, he would not make as good a soldier as any one.

At present the loafer class is a source of annoyance, if not shame, to every European in India, and of no trifling expense to the Government which has at times to deport its members. That expense will be greater than ever, we make no doubt, when the gold mines in the Wynaad are better worked, and there is a "rush" towards them. But if Government were at the pains to let it be known that destitute Europeans, or loafers, could at any time obtain £10, £15, or £20 bounty by simply going to the nearest barracks of a European regiment and there enlisting, we apprehend that the loafer class must speedily disappear to the profit of both Government and the country. The State would save considerably if it had to pay only £20 for an able-bodied European *actually landed on Indian soil*. The loafer, in his wretched circumstances, could hardly resist the temptation of what would to him appear such an extravagant sum of money. As for his career as a soldier, his officers would see to that; once under military discipline he may be considered safely provided for; the public, at all events, are quit of him for ever.

We are not at all sure that if Government were to offer a still larger bounty—which they could well afford to do—they would not succeed in bringing fresh Englishmen, or Englishmen of English descent, into India for the sole purpose of taking the bounty and of enlisting as soldiers for six years' service here. If we are not greatly mistaken an offer of that kind would meet a response in the Colonies, in the Straits of Malacca, the Mauritius, and other of our eastern possessions where there are Europeans knocking about and looking in vain for employment. The persons spoken of, though without a shilling in their pockets, could at any time readily make their way to India were a handsome bounty the attraction. They could work a passage here, or they could make arrangements with the captain to repay on enlistment. By bidding sufficiently high a number of stout recruits for the English army in India could be drawn in this way from Melbourne and other Colonial seaports. And it seems a pity that there are so few Australians in the Indian (British) army, because our Colonial cousins stand the Indian climate well and are intelligent active men as the rule, such as make good soldiers.

The present time is a very favourable one to try this experiment. There is a war going on, and a war in itself is an attraction to adventurers of all kinds. A war, too, is the time when a Government wants every available man. The large bounty here suggested, together with the prospect of active service, prize money, and promotion offered by war, should attract many men to the colours in India, and, *in re* our own Indian loafers alone, some hundreds could be brought into the army with ease. No doubt a strong prejudice exists against the loafer in military as in civil life, but this might be removed with a little more consideration. If the scarecrow loafer offends the eye of the colonel and adjutant, let these worthies lay to heart the observations of Falstaff upon recruiting, and console themselves with the idea that there is a great deal of virtue in beef and beer. To take a familiar illustration from the lower animals, there is all the difference in the world between your homeless dog and the same dog fed and cared for by a master. It is only to be expected that loafers will not enlist at present. Why should they enlist at what must appear to them a manifest disadvantage? In the first place there is a strong prejudice against them as European pariahs. Secondly, there is no encouragement to enlist—just the contrary. Thirdly, it must appear unfair to the loafing intelligence, that the vagabond who has worked or paid his own passage to India should get nothing more for taking the Queen's shilling than Thomas Atkins who has had his passage defrayed by the Government.

We could go on giving reasons for the loafers' reluctance to enlist, but these three are sufficient. Smooth them for the vagabond and he will enlist—as the rule. Of course there are incorrigibles in this as in every other class of men, but the percentage is not large,—certainly not so large as is imagined. We have given some attention to the calculation and dare to say that quite eight loafers out of ten would bring no discredit on Her Majesty's uniform. Indeed, Thomas Atkins himself may have been sometimes a loafer no better than our miserable *protégé*—perhaps worse. The only difference might be that one loafed in Seven Dials, and the other in Bombay; one at the door of a public, and the other under a toddy palm. Take the wretched Indian vagabond out of the scenes of his misery and degradation, make him a soldier and send him to the front, and there will be as good hopes for that man as there are for one who never knew misfortune—perhaps more. It is only a matter of detail to settle the bounty at which a loafer can be valued. We do not profess to be able to state the sum, but it is evident, judging from the cost of Thomas Atkins, that the Government of India could well afford to pay a very large bounty to the European in India, and yet economise considerably over the transaction. And, as above hinted, there could be no time more suitable than the present for putting this suggestion to the test of experiment.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

There has been a somewhat calmer feeling in the political world this week, and at present we are all expectation as to what Lord Beaconsfield will say at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-morrow. This was no doubt arranged at a Cabinet Council held yesterday, and which is looked upon as the opening meeting of the ordinary series of Cabinet Councils which are usually held about this time of the year. The impression has got abroad that the Premier will to-morrow night be able to give more satisfactory assurances about the position of affairs in Europe. This impression is no doubt partly owing to the fact that very little news has been received from Eastern Europe during the last few days, and partly, perhaps, to certain semi-official assurances which have come from St. Petersburg of the determination of Russia to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin "faithfully and conscientiously," and some official disclaimers of any Russian participation in the insurrections in Bulgaria and Macedonia. There are also rumours of the Czar's increasing ill-health, of Count Schouvaloff succeeding Prince Gortschakoff, who, it is said, is not likely to be able to return to Russia from the German spas this winter,—and all these circumstances tend in the direction of peace. Perhaps a still more important fact is the return to St. Petersburg of M. Greig, the Russain Finance Minister, after a fruitless tour through Europe in the endeavour to raise a loan. On the other hand, there seems very little prospect of England getting much support from the other Powers in any attempt to put pressure upon Russia to fulfil her treaty engagements. Germany, we are told, will, as far as possible, abstain from interfering in any new complications that may arise. It will "support the cause of peace," but is not prepared to join in any combined action for enforcing the execution of the Treaty of Berlin. Some of the German journals, indeed, remark on the hardihood of England, which declined some time since to accede to the German proposal to remonstrate with Turkey upon its delay in carrying out the stipulations of the treaty, and yet now asks the German Government to take part in a protest against Russia. As for France and Italy, instead of remonstrating with Russia, they are taking the lead in an appeal to the Powers to call upon Turkey to take the demands of the Greeks into consideration. There has been some talk lately about a "secret treaty" between England and Austria, but I believe the document in question can scarcely be rightly designated by that name. It appears that, before leaving Berlin after the Congress, Lord Beaconsfield and Count Andrassy entered into an agreement to insist, if necessary, that Russia should quit Turkey when the period fixed in the treaty for her withdrawal arrived; and that if any circumstances arose which rendered a further occupation of the country necessary or desirable, Austria and England should jointly undertake the duty, but that the absolute withdrawal of Russia should be insisted upon. The purport of this arrangement was communicated to Russia, so that it can scarcely be called a "secret treaty." There can be little doubt that, at the time it was entered into, Austria did not fully appreciate the difficulties she would have to encounter in carrying out the occupation of Bosnia, and it may well be questioned whether under the circumstances in which she now finds herself she would be able to execute her part of the above undertaking.

To add to the embarrassments of our own Government, they are now confronted with a new American "difficulty." It arises out of an affray which occurred as long ago as Sunday, the 6th of January last, between some American and Newfoundland fishermen in Long Harbour, Fountain Bay, Newfoundland. A shoal of herrings ran in-shore while a fleet of American fishing vessels was in the bay, and two of these vessels fastened their seines to the shore and began catching the fish, whereupon some Newfoundland fishermen tore away the seines and freed the fish that had been caught. The Americans contend that by the Treaty of Washington the old prohibition against in-shore fishing was abolished, while the Newfoundlanders assert that their conduct was justified by the fact that a local law prohibits fishing on Sunday, and they contend that the American fishermen were bound to obey these regulations. A correspondence on the subject has since been going on between the English and United States Governments, and the publication last week of a despatch from Mr. Evarts to Lord Salisbury, who upholds the Newfoundland view of the question, while the American Minister writes strongly on the other side, has called forth a unanimous expression of opinion in the American press in favour of the position taken up by the Washington Cabinet, coupled in many instances with a demand that the award of 5½ million dollars under the Halifax arbitration shall not be paid until the demand of the American fishermen are conceded. Some of the English papers seem inclined to follow the example of the American press, and prejudge the question before the facts are fully before us, for only a short telegraphic summary of Mr. Evarts' despatch has yet reached this country. They also complain that the American Government should have chosen such a moment as the present, when England's hands are full for pressing their claim; but besides that such complaints are somewhat undignified, the question seems pre-eminently one for careful and impartial inquiry, and one on which angry and petulant recriminations are very undesirable. The result of the State elections this week, in which General Butler and the "Greenbackers" have been completely routed, should show that although the American people are sometimes led astray by reckless and immoral professional politicians, their good sense generally comes to the rescue in time to save the country from plunging into courses which might lead to disaster and political ruin.

The discussion about Afghan affairs has not this week produced anything very new. Mr. Samuel Laing, in a letter to the *Daily News*, has supported Lord Lawrence, declaring that his Lordship's view of Afghan policy were substantially the same as those of Lord Canning, and suggesting that Lord Lytton should be recalled, and Lord Lawrence, or failing him Lord Dufferin, sent out in his place. The *Globe* has attempted to cause another Marvin sensation by the publication of what professed to be the "true story of Sir Lewis Pelly's mission;" but the narrative has fallen somewhat flat. It seems to have been written by some one who had a pretty good knowledge of the facts; but some of the principal statements which are new are unfortunately not true, and what is true is not very new. According to the *Globe*, Sir Lewis Pelly, at the Peshawur Conference in 1877, made a demand that English officers should be placed as agents at Herat, Balkh, and Kandahar; but if my information is correct, as I have every reason to believe it is, no such demand was ever made. A formal treaty of friendship with the Amir was offered, and what was asked was that, if we should be called on at any time to render military assistance to him, we should have the right of sending an agent to any point of the Afghan frontier, for the purpose of independent inquiry into the alleged necessity for action which had arisen. The publication of this unauthorised statement in the *Globe* has renewed the demand that the Government should no longer hesitate to make public the real facts.

Shere Ali has found an apologist in Sir Douglas Forsyth, who in this month's *Macmillan* answers Sir James Stephen's question, "Whether the conduct pursued for some years past towards the Amir of Kabul has been or has not been judicious?" Sir Douglas answers the question in the negative, and goes at some length into the history of the course pursued by successive Viceroys towards the Amir, who he seems to think has, on the whole, been rather scurvily treated; or, at all events, he holds that opportunities of securing his friendship has been somewhat recklessly thrown away. Sir Douglas Forsyth sneers at Lord Lytton's plan of managing Indian princes by Delhi shows and showers of medals and ribbons, and says that had his Lordship been present at the Umballa Durbar and heard the contemptuous epithets applied by Shere Ali's followers to some Indian chiefs whose breasts were covered with gems and orders, he would probably have formed a juster estimate of the character of the people with whom he had to deal. Sir Douglas thinks that the best plan of resisting Russian aggression would have been, not to put our hands into a hornet's nest in Afghanistan, but to have given full scope to Lord Mayo's conciliating method of treating the Amir, and he concludes with the prediction that in "the inevitable war with Afghanistan" the British arms will of course be victorious, but that "our real troubles will only begin when we have Kabul at our feet."

Shere Ali seems to be enjoying a notoriety in England just now, equal to that attained by his brother Akhbar Khan 36 years ago. His portrait has found its way into the photographers' windows; he was a prominent figure among the "Guys" on the 5th inst., both in London and in the provinces, and at Brighton enjoyed the distinction of being solemnly condemned by a mock "Lord Bishop" to be burnt in effigy in company with the Pope, Guy Fawkes, and a Ritualist clergyman who recently receded to the Romish Church. He has been admitted to the Cockney Pantheon,—Madame Tussaud's Exhibition—and hostilities with him commenced long ago at the Crystal Palace, where the fort of Jamrud has been repeatedly bombarded and captured with great success, red-hot shot and shell being thrown in, and powder magazines exploded with such striking realism that the managers thought it necessary at the first representation to issue a notice assuring the public that, however terrible the combat was in appearance, there was no real danger—that, as Hamlet says, "they did but jest."

The proofs of industrial and commercial depression continue to accumulate daily. In nearly all branches of manufacture we hear of stagnation, restricted production, and reduction of wages. We are told, for instance, that at the North Western Railway works at Crewe, where about 7,000 men are employed, the workmen have been put on short time to the extent of 7½ hours per week. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway are reducing the wages of their porters and also the number of men employed. Private individuals are pursuing the same course. The Duke of Portland is reducing the expenses of his Welbeck estates. For several weeks past he has been dismissing 25 or 30 men per week, and last week the number increased to between 300 and 400. The expected strike of agricultural labourers in Kent and Sussex has commenced, and in a day or two it is anticipated that about 3,000 farm labourers will be on strike or locked out. The poverty of large classes of the population is indeed becoming a very serious question. A Scotch clergyman who has been calling the attention of his brethren to the condition of what he calls the "virtuous poor" in Scotland, has drawn forth a letter from Mr. Bright, of whose epistolary productions we do not see quite so many as we do of Mr. Gladstone's, as to the causes of poverty in the United Kingdom generally. Mr. Bright repeats a favourite notion of his that much of it is owing to the monopoly of land and the pressure of taxation caused by military expenditure; but he suggests as regards Scotland that the "whisky question" should also be considered. If, he says, "ministers of the Scotch churches were to banish whisky from their houses, and the consumption of it from their customs or social habits, they would do much to discredit and to withdraw one fertile source of poverty and suffering in Scotland."

The law courts have commenced work, it is said, with a very full paper, but the cases generally are not believed to be of very great importance, and there is no fear of a "block." The principal incident so far has been the somewhat unusual spectacle in this country—although it is not uncommon in Ireland—of one judge delivering from the bench a judgment "at" another, and suggesting that his learned brother did not exactly know what he was talking about in giving a certain judgment. It will be remembered that the Court of Queen's Bench some months ago issued a writ prohibiting Lord Penzance from enforcing a sentence of suspension he had passed on the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie for disobeying a monition ordering him to abstain from certain illegal Ritualist practices, the majority of the Court insisting that the proper mode of dealing with the case would have been to take fresh proceedings against the offender for his new breach of the law. On the first day of term another case of a precisely similar character came before Lord Penzance—the Rev. Mr. Edward, Vicar of Prestbury, being the offender. His Lordship observed that it would be useless for him to deal with this case until the appeal in that of Mr. Mackonochie was settled, and he therefore postponed his decision; but proceeded to deliver a judgment which occupies several columns in the newspapers in which he defended his former decision and distinctly charged the Lord Chief Justice with a want of acquaintance with the legal principles involved, and insinuated that he attached more importance to the forms of procedure than to its essential objects. "The picture of law triumphant and justice prostrate," said Lord Penzance, "is not, I am aware, without admirers; to me it is a sorry spectacle." Law, he went on to say, ought to be the handmaid of justice, "and inflexibility, which is the most becoming robe of the latter, only serves to render the former more grotesque." There is this to be said by way of excuse for Lord Penzance, that the tone in which the Lord Chief Justice attacked the whole procedure of the ecclesiastical courts was suspiciously personal; but in the meantime Mr. Mackonochie continues his Ritualist practices unchecked, although it is now four years since the late Dean of Arches pronounced them illegal, and enjoined him not to repeat them. While the administrators of the law are quarrelling, the law-breakers go unpunished.

Another ecclesiastical matter which has been attracting some attention is the proceedings of a body calling themselves "the Reformed Church of England," which has secured in Dr. Gregg, formerly a clergyman in the Midland Counties, a bishop who has received canonical consecration. The other day another bishop of this new sect, the Rev. N. R. Toke, formerly curate of Winkfield, Berkshire, was consecrated at Southend, where the movement is making great progress, and either by accident or design the day chosen for this ceremony was the very day which the Bishop of the diocese,—Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans—had fixed for holding his visitation in the parish church. This circumstance has led to a controversy between the two bishops; Dr. Claughton denying that Dr. Gregg is a bishop at all, because he received his orders through a deposed bishop of the American Church, Dr. Cummins; and Dr. Gregg, who calls himself Bishop of Verulam, replying that Dr. Claughton is wrong, because, although Dr. Cummins was deposed, his deposition did not take place until after he had consecrated three bishops by whom he (Dr. Gregg) was "validly and canonically consecrated." As far as the facts are concerned, I understand there is no doubt that Dr. Gregg is right: his orders are canonically valid, and this of course renders his proceedings all the more irritating to the Anglican bishops. The new church bases its *raison d'être* on the need for a truly Protestant Church, to counteract the growing sacerdotalism of the establishment, and is reported to be rapidly gaining adherents. The Ritualists, it is said, view the movement with considerable interest,—not out of any feeling of sympathy with its promoters, but in its success they think they see a probability of obtaining a bishop of their own in the event of Mr. Mackonochie and his friend finding it necessary to carry into practice their new disestablishment views, and quitting the Established Church. It is rumoured that the Bishop on whom their hopes are fixed is Dr. Jenner, late of Dunedin, who is of decided Ritualist proclivities, and considers himself very badly treated in being left out in the cold at the recent Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth.

The Paris Exhibition is fast becoming a "dissolving view." The exhibitors are rapidly removing their goods, and there are large gaps in all directions, although visitors continue to flock to the buildings to see what remains of the show. If it had not been for the Grand Lottery this would have been an excellent time for cheap bargains, for exhibitors living at a distance would naturally prefer to sell off their goods at cost price rather than have the trouble of taking them home. But it is said that the Lottery Commissioners have spoilt the market for the general public by making large purchases right and left of articles which are to be given as prizes in the lottery. The demand for tickets for the lottery appears to have become a perfect mania, and great complaints are now made against the Government for having by the way in which the scheme has been carried out revived a gambling spirit throughout the country, which has extended even to the schoolboys. The limit to the number of tickets to be issued has now been finally fixed at twelve millions, and the drawing is to commence on the 15th December. I referred in a former letter to the absurd character of some of the prizes. Among the objects since added are an iron gate, a locomotive steam engine, a smith's bellows, an anvil, a barrel of salted cod, a stained glass window, a live monkey, a church clock, a plough and a life-sized statue. The Commissioners have been much exercised in their minds as to how the drawing of the prizes was to be accomplished within any reasonable time, and, indeed, about the whole arrangements for the drawing. If carried out in the ordinary fashion, not months but years would have been required to complete the drawing; but it has been finally decided that the minor prizes are to be divided into twelve groups while the large prizes are to be drawn separately and all the tickets are to compete for them. A "duodecagonal" wheel is also to be used, and various other ingenious arrangements for facilitating the drawings which by this means it is hoped will be got through in eight or ten days. Another question which has been much discussed of late in connection with the Exhibition is the disposal of the buildings. The Trocadero Palace on the north bank of the Seine it was understood all along was to be a permanent structure, and it has now been arranged that a great portion of the buildings on the Champ de Mars are also to be utilised. Fifteen acres of ground and the buildings upon it are to be retained by the War Minister for an exercise ground and for army storehouses, and the remainder, including the park, is to be given over to the Minister of Commerce for the purpose of establishing an industrial museum and pleasure grounds; so that the historic Champ de Mars in its entirety will no longer exist.

The French have been too much occupied with the Exhibition lately to have had much time to think about politics. The Chambers are again in session, but at present nothing more important has been done that the unseating of M. Paul de Cassagnac, after giving that gentleman the greater part of two days to defend himself, which he did in his usual reckless fashion flinging about taunts and insults in a manner that is said to be likely to lead to two or three duels. There is now no doubt, from the official returns of the recent elections of the municipal delegates who are to elect the new Senators in January next, that the Republicans will obtain about 40 of the 75 vacancies which will then occur, and thus obtain a majority in both Houses of the Legislature. Then M. Gambetta's difficulties may be expected to begin. One result of the meeting of the Chambers, and the publication of a Yellow Book by the Government, has been the issuing by our own Government of the correspondence which took place between the French and English Cabinets in July last respecting the Anglo-Turkish Convention. M. Waddington seems to have been very pressing about assurances respecting French interests in Lebanon, the Holy Places, and Egypt, and Lord Salisbury was careful to assure the French Minister that those interests should be scrupulously respected, and that it was "the earnest desire" of the English Government "to work cordially with that of France in promoting the development of Egyptian resources."

One of the few links which unite the present generation with the old school of actors has just been broken by the death of Mr. Samuel Phelps, the tragedian, who was best known for his long management of Sadler's Wells Theatre, which he succeeded in filling for 18 years, almost exclusively by the representation of the Shakesperean drama. He did not attract audiences, as some have done, by the aid of the stage carpenter, the upholsterer, and the scene painters but by simple good acting and by careful attention to the general "all round" representation of the plays which he put upon the stage. He began life as a printer's apprentice; first appeared on the stage at York in 1828; and after 9 years' hard work in the provinces made his first appearance in London at the Haymarket as Shylock in 1837. Since that time he has been constantly before the public—of late somewhat less frequently than in former years—and died the other day at the age of 72. He could scarcely be called a great tragedian, but he was probably one of the soundest Shakesperean actors who ever appeared on the English stage, and had every tradition of his art at his finger's end, while in comedy—in such characters as Bottom, as Job Thornbury, and especially as Sir Pertinax MacSycophant in "the Man of the World," he was, in his later years, unapproachable. His work at Sadler's Wells did not bring him much profit, but he managed, as he himself said in public some time ago, to earn his living and to pay his way, unlike some modern managers who are one year living like lords, and the next are in the Bankruptcy Court. He lived a plain simple life, and leaves a name untarnished by the scandals which have been too frequently associated with an actor's career. Another old veteran of the stage, Mr. Buckstone, who is even older than Mr. Phelps, is, it is announced, now a hopeless invalid, and in needy circumstances, and a subscription on his behalf has been started.

Mr. Phelps was one of the actors who appeared at the State performances given at Her Majesty's Theatre in celebration of the marriage of the Princess Royal in 1858, and just as he has passed away an announcement is made that the Queen has commanded Mr. Henry Irving to give a special performance before the Court at Windsor Castle in February next on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught. The announcement has caused much interest in theatrical circles, for although the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family are very constant patrons of the drama when they are in town, I believe the Queen has never entered a theatre nor even witnessed a private theatrical performance since the death of the Prince Consort 17 years ago.

Other items of news and gossip I must refer to very briefly. Mr. Chenery is said to have resigned the editorship of the *Times*—it is reported in consequence of disagreements with Mr. Walter about the Afghan question. Mr. Sala is not going to Canada, as was at first arranged, and Mr. Drew Gay goes in his stead. Mr. James Gordon Bennett is reported to have left Paris for Kabul, travelling overland by way of Russia and Central Asia, and accompanied by M. Ivan de Woestyn, who acted as correspondent for the *Figaro* on the Russian side during part of the late war, and who is to represent the *New York Herold* in Afghanistan. A "special correspondent" among the Afghans will certainly be a novelty. Mrs. Ross Church (late Florence Marryat), the novelist, has appeared in the Divorce Court as a respondent, and a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of her marriage with Colonel Ross Church has been granted with costs against the co-respondent, Colonel Lean, of the Royal Marines. The wife of Sir Francis Gooch, Bart., of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, has been summoned at the Marlborough Street police court for conspiring to palm off upon her husband a strange child as their own. The case was not gone into, Lady Gooch being too ill to attend, and an adjournment was ordered. The widow of the former baronet is, it appears, entitled to a sum of £25,000 if Sir Francis dies without male issue. There is great lamentation among the Jewish community at the announcement that the daughter of Baron Charles von Rothschild, of Frankfort, who is to marry the Duc de Guiche, has applied for admission to the Romish Church. It is feared that the example in a family of such high standing in the ranks of Judaism may be contagious.

The Lord Mayor's dinner to-morrow will, it is rumoured, have need of all the attractions which Lord Beaconsfield's eloquence can give it, for there is grave dissatisfaction in the City about some of the arrangements. Several customary invitations have not been issued; the Show is to be shorn of some of its usual splendour; the usual dinner to the aldermen on the day of the presentation of the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor was not given; and altogether it is to be feared the "loving cup" will be much needed to restore harmony between the new Lord Mayor and some of his fellow-citizens.

PURCHASE OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In the *Times'* City article of Nov. 8 we find the following particulars of the bargain made by the Secretary of State with the shareholders of the East Indian Railway for the purchase of their line. Reuter seems to have thought this a matter of so little consequence that he never took the trouble to mention it in his telegrams :—

The Board of the East Indian Railway Company has replied to the letter of certain members of the Stock of Exchange by handing them a copy of the correspondence between the India Office and itself. This correspondence throws so much additional light on the position of the stockholders that it is a pity the Board did not publish it at once. The letter sent to us left out certain important stipulations which should have been known. We subjoin all the material portions of the memorandum of terms now made public :—

"1. That the purchase be made by means of an annuity terminable on the 14th of February, 1953, calculated on a rate of interest of £4-6s. per cent. on a commuted price of £125 per £100 of capital stock, which gives, including 4s. for redemption of capital, an annuity of £5-12s.6d. for each £100 of capital stock so commuted at £125. But that the shareholders be allowed an option of leaving in the hands of the Government, for the purposes hereafter mentioned, a proportion not exceeding 1-5th of the commuted value of the capital stock of the company. 2. The existing contracts to cease and determine on the 31st of December, 1879, and the annuity to accrue from the 1st of January, 1880. 3. The Secretary of State to enter into a new contract with the company for the future working and management of the line, for a term of 50 years, subject to termination at the end of the 20th, 25th, 30th, 35th, 40th, and 45th years, on two years' previous notice being given by either party. 4. In order to provide the company with a constituent body for the purposes hereafter mentioned, and with a capital in respect of which a share in future surplus profits may be assessed, it is proposed that out of the capital sum payable to the company, payment of one-fifth part be suspended, for such term as may be agreed upon for the duration of such new contract—that is to say, the holders of such capital shall be paid a *minimum* rate of interest per annum, and shall participate in the profits of the line, reverting, whenever the contract is terminated, to the annuity described in clause 1, and receiving the same for the remainder of the term for which the annuity is granted—viz. till the 14th of February, 1953. 5. The Secretary of State in Council shall pay, on the amount of the stock of the company thus commuted, an annual interest of 4 per cent. in London. 6. In addition to the interest, the company will be entitled to one-fifth of the surplus profits as hereinafter defined, payable in India, the same to be declared half-yearly. 7. The amount of net working profits having been ascertained and declared, there will be deducted :—(1) Interest on the debenture bond debt; (2) interest on the debenture stock; (3) the charge in respect of the annuity; (4) the interest on the company's capital; (5) contributions to provident fund; (6) the interest on the value of stores in hand at the end of each half-year. The balance then remaining to be the surplus profits divisible between the Government and the company, in the proportion stated—viz., 4-5ths to be the share of the Government, and 1-5th the share of the company."

From the above it will be seen that the annuity is suplemented by at least one very valuable concession. For example, the withholding of one-fifth of the capital from immediate participation in the annuity will enable the shareholders to participate in the future surplus profits of the railway. Their share will, it is true, be less than it is now; but should the line prosper as it has done it may amount to a material addition to the annuity. How far the attitude of trustees towards the new stock may be modified by this stipulation we are not prepared to say, but the probability is that they will now be less anxious to part with the old stock.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal towns.—[Advt.]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO LORD LYTTON.

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The Viceroy has received the following congratulatory message by telegraph from Her Majesty the Queen :—

"I have received with the greatest satisfaction the news conveyed in your telegram of the brilliant success of my brave troops, though with you I deplore the unavoidable loss of life.

"I am greatly gratified at the loyal and friendly conduct of the Native Princes on this important occasion."

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA AND THE WAR.

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has expressed a strong personal wish, as a General in the British Army, to come to Lahore at the present time. His Highness's proposal will doubtless be accepted.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, a General in the British Army, is about to visit the Viceroy at Lahore.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The sick and wounded Afghans taken in the Khyber operations have received medical treatment and been allowed to go home when able to do so, as also have 300 prisoners of war who were brought into Peshawur, consisting chiefly of Ghilzais of the class commonly found as labourers on our roads.

General Roberts found Muhammad Azim's fort in the Kurram Valley evacuated by the enemy, but one six-pounder gun, which they had abandoned, was captured. The enemy have fallen back behind the Peiwar.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE QUETTA COLUMN.

CAMP HAIDARZAI, THROUGH QUETTA, Nov. 28, 8 A. M.

Large numbers of Afghans are passing who have come from Ghazni by the direct road leading through Haikalzai. These report the road quiet, and only a few regiments in the fortress, which, they say, is in bad repair.

The weather is milder here than at Quetta, and a fair amount of supplies are obtainable *en route.*

Intentions as to the disposal of this Force are not known in camp.

CAMP HAIDAZAI, THROUGH QUETTA, Nov. 28, 1 P. M.

The head-quarters and main column move on Haikalzai to-morrow.

A fair amount of supplies are coming in. Carriage and firewood are still scarce. The camels continue to die in numbers.

A reconnoitring party under Colonel Moore have brought in the headman of Haikalzai, who has delivered 600 maunds of grain.

The Amir's revenue people are friendly. The Kojuck Pass is reported clear except of a few matchlock men.

THE KHYBER PASS COLUMN.

PESHAWUR, Nov. 28.

The Zakha Kheyl Afridis, who inhabit the KhyberPass from Ali Musjid to Lalabeg, are giving some trouble by cutting up *kahars* (dooly bearers) and *ekka* men, and firing into camp by night. A small force, assisted by the Mohmunds, will probably proceed against them.

All quiet at Daka. The Khyberis thoroughly looted the place before the arrival of our force.

The weather is getting very cold and clouds are collecting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The *Times* publishes a letter from the Duke of Argyll on the Afghan question as described in Lord Cranbrook's despatch. His Grace declares that this account of the negotiations of 1873 suppresses most important facts, and is entirely misleading; and says that the Amir, only through fear of Yakub Khan, wished to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance, which no sensible British Government could grant.

The Duke admits that Kabul must not be subordinate to Russia.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have announced that a dividend will be declared shortly.

SOCIALISM IN ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 27.

Widespread Socialist agitation prevails throughout Italy and several arrests have been made.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON AUSTRIAN MINISTERS.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.

During a *soiree* at which Count Andrassy and the President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers were present, a bomb was exploded outside the building but fortunately no one was injured.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kilwa, from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LISBON, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 28.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. Pekin, with the outward English Mails of the 15th instant, left for Bombay at 11 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ per cent. do	81
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112¼
Bar Silver	50¾

About £300,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival.—Polluce.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 28, 1-23 P. M.

French Mail Steamer Sindh from Suez arrived.

THE ESTATES OF MESSRS. SMITH, FLEMING AND CO. AND MESSRS. W. NICOL AND CO.

A TELEGRAM has been received from London, dated the 27th inst., stating that at a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., held on that day, a resolution was passed unanimously that the estate should be "liquidated by arrangement," that is to say, without the intervention of the Bankruptcy Court.

With reference to a paragraph which appeared in our Monday's issue, we are informed that Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall, the resident partners in Bombay of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., have not offered to the Bank Managers to surrender the right of release secured to them by the disputed Trust Deed. They still maintain, as they have done from the first, that, so far as they themselves are concerned, the releasing clause is not only valid but consistent with, and indeed the necessary consequence of, the resolutions passed at the first meeting of their creditors. They have, however, made the Banks an offer to insert in the Deed a qualifying clause, providing that the release granted to the partners in the firm shall not set free sureties and third parties to acceptances, the object of such a clause being to relieve the Banks from the fear that, by accepting the Deed, they might cancel the liability of the City of Glasgow Bank's shareholders for the bills drawn on that Bank. But how if the Glasgow Bank shareholders take the view held by Messrs. Maxwell and Hall as to the validity of the existing Deed, insist that it releases them from any obligation to pay their debts to the creditors of Nicol and Co., and refuse to let any alteration be made in it.

THE following telegram is published by the *Pioneer* :—"Hazar Pir Ziarut thro' Thull, 25th Nov. The 1st Brigade is at Hazar Pir ; the 2nd, under General Thelwall, C.B., at Camp Ahmad-i-Shama ; an advance party is half way to the Kurram Fort. The inhabitants of the valley are friendly ; bringing in grass, wood and other supplies freely. The health of the troops good. The road bad for some distance from Thull, but will soon be improved."

THE subscribers to the Narayen Wassodew commemoration fund have resolved that the amount collected (about Rs. 5,000) is to be devoted to purchasing a scholarship in the Bombay University. The money is to be invested in Government 4 per cent. promissory notes, and the interest will be placed at the disposal of the Senate of the University, and will probably be applied to promoting the study of Natural Science.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS have favoured us with a copy of the following telegram received yesterday from their Bhownuggur Agents :—"Locusts have done considerable damage in Dhollera, and here we expect only an eight anna crop."

INTELLIGENCE has been received of an eruption of Kurds in considerable numbers from Kurdistan into Mesopotamia, which is causing the Turkish authorities much anxiety.

WE see it announced that the proprietors of the *Asian* have generously put a Rs. 1,000 cup at the disposal of the Stewards of the Calcutta Races.

THE condition statement for the province of Mysore, for the fortnight ending the 16th November, is as follows :—"Only slight and partial showers fell during the fortnight. The harvest is progressing favourably and prices continue to fall. Relief is no longer required except for those who are too sick and weak to maintain themselves by field labour, the demand for which is large. Relief works are being closed on all hands and the next fortnight's special report will probably be the last. Imports of food grains by rail amounted to 820 tons, or 586 less than in the previous fortnight."

ORDERS have been received for the 5th Regiment N. L. I. to proceed to Bombay to embark in H. M.'s Troopship Simoom for Kurrachee. The *Deccan Herald* says :—"We are sorry to lose this fine regiment. Colonel Des Vœux and the officers of the Regiment have done everything in their power to make themselves agreeable to this community, and we part with them with sincere regret."

THE *Pioneer* :—In reference to a note already published on the proposals of Sir Salar Jung to take part in the operations against Kabul, it is interesting to learn that not only is the Amir Kabir, Sir Salar Jung's colleague, inspired with a desire to prove his loyalty by accompanying a Hyderabad force to the war, but both of his sons, the Nawabs Khoorshed Jah and Ikbalndowla, share their father's sentiments. In the same way the nephew of Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Nukramudowla—a youth of intelligence and advanced ideas—is anxious to find an opportunity of doing service to the British Government in the present war.

THE *World* says :—Mr. Ouless has in hand a portrait of Mr. Bright, which, together with Mr. Millais's finished Gladstone and projected Beaconsfield, will form one of a magnificent trio among the portraits of next season—a trio alike distinguishable by the political interest of the subjects and their mastery of treatment. The head of the member for Birminghan is already filled in ; it is an almost full face representation, and, besides being a living likeness, is painted with great solidity and vigour. The portrait of another distinguished man, whose name, incongruously enough, is associated with Birmingham, is also on the easel of Mr. Ouless. I mean John Henry Newman, whose features, if less recognised by the million than those of the statesmen already named, will, I venture to say, be more keenly studied by the few, both among ourselves and our posterity.

FROM Beyrout it is announced that Lieutenant Cameron is still engaged in organizing his expedition for exploring the Tigris Valley to ascertain its fitness for the proposed Indo-Mediterranean railway. Lieutenant Cameron, it is stated, holds this route to be preferable to that along the Euphrates Valley, being better adapted for trade and more thickly populated. The expedition will be absent until the end of April at least. The people at Beyrout are most desirous that their town should form the western terminus of the proposed railway. Lieutenant Cameron, on leaving Beyrout, will proceed along the sea coast to Latakiah, and thence eastward up the valley of the Kevin, across the Orontes, and passing through Aleppo will strike the Tigris, a short distance above Mosul. M. Schaeffer, of Luxemburg, and M. Boruragan, a Chaldean, and formerly missionary in Mosul and in Persia, accompany the expedition, the latter as interpreter. Two or three surveys have been organised at Beyrout to obtain a practical route for the proposed Indo-Mediterranean railway across the Lebanon to the plain beyond. The valley of the Beyrout river has been surveyed up to the Lebanon proper, but as this rises on its north side almost like a wall, a tunnel of five or six miles would be necessary. The coast route to Tripoli was also found full of expensive obstacles. Another survey is to be made to the south by Sidon, across the Litany river, and thence between Mount Hermon and the spurs of the Anti-Lebanon via Damascus.

IT is evident that Mr. Edison will not by any means have the field to himself in the application of the electric light to ordinary purposes. Not only have MM. Rapieff, Jablochkoff, Gramme, and Loutin been more or less successful in dividing the electric flame and using it in place of gas, but a Mr. Werdermann, according to some experiments which are reported this week, has succeeded in doing almost as much as Mr Edison himself, so far. This, whatever may be the result to the individual inventors, can scarcely fail to be of advantage to the general public, which runs less and less risk of being afflicted with a monopoly in respect to this new light, should it prove as useful as is now commonly expected. The divisibility of the light by Mr. Werdermann's process seems, at any rate, to have been clearly established ; and it appears, besides, that the various lamps could be extinguished and relighted in the same way as gas, with no other effect than to render the remainder brighter or dimmer. That the light produced is far superior to gas is only what all previous experiments had shown would be the case, and if the necessity for coloured shadings round the flame has been overcome another advance has been made.

THE Mussulman view of the Afghanistan difficulty is expressed by the Arabic journal *Al-jawaib*, in an article which may be summarised as follows :—"The conflict which has just arisen between the Amir of Afghanistan and the Anglo-Indian Government interests all Mussulmans. It is the evident intention of Russia to prevent Mahommedan countries from reforming ; to deprive them of the peace and security which they require in order to introduce improvements and to completely reorganise their administration. If the Amir of Afghanistan wishes to push his co-religionists to despair and to accomplish the ruin of Islamism, he has only to remain united to the Russians, our most cruel enemies. Does the Amir ignore the fact that the Porte requires the aid and protection of England in order to apply the new reforms ? Is he not aware that, whether victor or vanquished, he will simply be serving the interests of Russia ? and does he not fear the righteous anger of the pilgrims of Mecca and Medina, who will curse him when they learn that a Mussulman prince has placed his sword at the service of their enemies ? We implore him, therefore, in the name of the Most High, not to add a new misfortune to those which have already overwhelmed us."

WE (*Pall Mall Gazette*) may hope that the report on the cotton trade just published by Messrs. Ellison will check once for all the cry for "short time" as the sole remedy for the depressed state of the industry. More conclusive evidence that the foreign competition which the operatives and their disinterested champions so persistently refuse to recognize is both active and threatening it would be difficult to accumulate. Thus in 1860-61, of the total amount of cotton in the market, 5,699,000 bales, Great Britain took 2,817,000 bales, against 2,882 000 for the Continent and America, or 49·4 per cent. of the whole. In the ten years between 1860 and 1870 little change took place in the relative positions ; for in 1870-71 Great Britain, out of a total of 6,246,000 bales, took 2,988,000, against 3,271,000 for the Continent and America, or 47·9 of the whole. But in 1877-78 out of a gross amount of 7,343,000 bales Great Britain actually consumed 5,000 bales less than in 1870-71, or 2,983,000 bales ; while the Continent took 2,473,000 bales and the United States 1,657,000 bales, or together 4,130,000 bales, and India took 230,000 bales. Thus the percentage of the whole taken by this country decreased to 40·6 per cent., and all the increased output of cotton, or 1,097,000 bales between 1870-71 and 1877-78 was worked up elsewhere than here. Putting the total cotton used in Great Britain at 1,250,000,000 lbs., one-fifth of this for home consumption, the remaining four-fifths is manufactured for export. Messrs. Ellison point out that in regard to this export there is very grave reason for alarm. The decrease in the export to France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Italy between 1872-73 and 1877-78 is equal to 120,000 bales of cotton of 400lbs. each ; while the United States trade has decreased from 226,800,000 yards of export in 1861 to 47,400,000 yards in 1877. India also, it is pointed out, has erected mills lately capable of producing 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 yards of calico. Thus it is quite plain that competition is very dangerous in every direction ; and that if we mean to hold our own, it must be by a decrease in the cost of production and improvement in quality. As regards the effect upon the trade also it is a matter of no consequence whether markets are shut to us by reason of the competition of cheaper goods or by the imposition of hostile tariffs, except that in the one instance we may hope to regain the trade by reaching a lower level of production, while in the other the tariffs may be raised so as to prevent any competition on our part. That the situation at the present time is increasingly grave we can see from the news which reaches us from all the centres of the cotton industry. The New York *Nation*, a sober journal enough, speaks of the outlook as more threatening than since 1815. There is a prospect of our losing the markets which have built up the commerce of the country during the last sixty years, and large bodies of labourers may have to seek their livelihood in other callings than that to which they have been brought up. Without laying too much stress upon this opinion, it is evidently not too soon for the whole community to consider seriously the circumstances by which we are surrounded ; and those optimist writers who have hitherto refused to acknowledge the danger of foreign competition should at least endeavour to remedy the effect of their mistaken calculations by pointing out the truth now. That our population will in time be able to adapt itself to the changed conditions we may not unreasonably hope, but to do so immediately and effectively seems to require a far better understanding between masters and men than we can reckon upon just now. The losses in the co-operative mills at Oldham and elsewhere ought, however, to show the hands that they have to meet an exceptional state of things.

WITH reference to Mr. Evarts's despatch upon the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, the *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at New York :—"The misunderstanding between the Government of Great Britain and the United States on the fisheries question touches vital principles affecting the Halifax award, and public opinion here unanimously supports the Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts. Two important despatches were sent to London in September ; one concerns the arbitration at Halifax, and the other the Newfoundland difficulties of last January. The American objections to the Halifax award are of the gravest nature ; they are fully disclosed in the first despatch, which has not yet been published. The communication relative to the Newfoundland fisheries, made public last week, firmly repels Lord Salisbury's doctrine giving the provincial authorities the right to limit by local legislation the privileges conceded by Imperial treaty to Mr. Evarts's despatches were delivered to Lord Salisbury during the week ending October 12." A Washington telegram says that much gratification is felt in Government circles at the favourable manner in which Mr. Evarts's letter on the Fishery Question has been received by the press and the country. From Toronto it is reported that the Government of Newfoundland, replying to a telegraphic request from the British Foreign Office, is reported to have prepared a statement concerning the fishery dispute, showing that the crews of the American fishing boats violated the treaty and the Colonial laws, and contending that Americans when in Newfoundland waters are bound to respect the laws of the colony.

M. VAMBERY has communicated to the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* some interesting details concerning the Russian Mission to Afghanistan, some of which he has gleaned from private information, and some from Russian official sources :—"The Mission set out from Tashkend on the 13th of July, that is, on the very day on which the Berlin Treaty was signed, and proceeded with very slight interruption through the Khanate of Bokhara, by Balkh and Bamian and so to Kabul. The members of the Mission were Major-General Stolieteff, Colonel Razganoff, Councillor Malevinski, Assessor Benderski, and Ensigns Naziroff-Beg and Zeman-Beg ; the two last, as their names indicate, are Mahomedans. The Mission was lodged in the Bala-Hissar (or citadel) close to the residence of the Ameer, and was treated with the utmost hospitality, food being sent from the kitchen of the Ameer himself, and all the customary marks of favour, such as presents of saddle horses, weapons, &c., being lavished on them. I am also informed that in addition to grand military reviews, public amusements were also got up in their honour. The Russians took part in several hunting parties, and became as much the favourites of the townspeople of Cabul as of the Amir. They also made several excursions from the capital ; among other places to Istalif and Jellalabad. After a stay of nearly five weeks at Cabul, Major-General Stolieteff set out on his return to Tashkend, accompanied by an Afghan Embassy. He left behind him at Cabul the other members of his own Mission, a circumstance which accounts for the strict reserve in which the Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan was forced to remain, and also for his statement that the Russians were there at the date of his departure. It would seem that he was kept separate from all the Court and people, and always surrounded by persons specially charged by the Amir to watch him, and was able to pick up very little information. The envoys of the Amir were received with the greatest distinction at Tashkend by General Kaufman, having been taken in carriages to their audience. The Afghans seem to have made a most favourable impression on the Russians. What gratified them especially was the absence of that slavish subserviency which they are accustomed to find in all Asiatics. The Afghans presented themselves in strict military fashion ; most of them wore English uniforms, much mixed, of course, with Afghan peculiarities, such as turbans, felt caps, red pointed shoes, &c."

THE *Standard* says the Cabinet Council met yesterday (Nov. 7) under circumstances perhaps as grave as any which ever occupied the minds of a British Ministry. The time has come when it is incumbent on the Government to decide on the course to be taken at this crisis of our foreign affairs, and the country will be greatly disappointed if it learns that the Cabinet has failed to grasp the true character of the situation. So far as England is concerned, the situation is one calling for especial attention, for it must now be obvious to the most earnest of the partisans of Russia that we have been brought into our Afghan difficulty as a punishment for the part we took in the Berlin Treaty. While always bearing in mind the connection between the Russian policy in Afghanistan and the Russian policy in Turkey, it would be clearly unwise on our part to make our course in India dependent on whatever it may be our duty to do in Turkey. Whether we make war upon Afghanistan or whether we do not, we still retain our right to claim the performance of the Treaty of Berlin, or failing that, of resorting to such other means of maintaining the peace of Europe and the interests of England as may be available to us. Afghanistan has been formally declared by Russia herself to be beyond the sphere of her political influence, nor can we permit her or any other Power to interfere with whatever we may think fit to do for the protection of our Indian Empire in that quarter. The public will not have long to wait for some sign of what the Government intend to do, for to-morrow Lord Beaconsfield will speak at the Guildhall. For his own sake it is to be hoped that he will recognize the necessity of taking the public more fully into his confidence than is usual at these convivial gatherings. The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that possibly a change in the present untoward state of things may result from the reported preferment of Count Schouvaloff to the office and functions of Prince Gortschakoff. The ex-Ambassador to London has never shown himself so reckless in policy as the aged Chancellor, and better understands the spirit of this nation as regards both the European and Asiatic sides of the Eastern Question. If it has been decided not to carry further the desperate schemes of the Dondoukoffs and Stolietoffs, the earliest sign of such "second thoughts" might possibly come in the guise of a conciliatory answer from Shere Ali. The Russian Government would probably suggest to Shere Ali that a more favourable opportunity for hostilities would soon arrive, and in the meanwhile it would promise occult assistance towards the equipment and drill of the Ameer's army and the scientific fortification of his mountains. Against such crafty counsels of peace our safety would consist in demanding substantial guarantees for political security in Afghanistan ; and if Shere Ali knows what these are he may decline to be restrained by his distant friends. But if the Afghan diversion was planned to weaken England for the critical moment when the mask will be thrown off in Europe and a sudden rush forward be made by the Czar's host, then the Ameer will be urged to obstinacy, and peace will only be obtained by arms at one extremity of the line and by armed demands or demonstrations at the other. In the event of such a double peril England, the *Telegraph* believes, will not be found alone with Turkey in the defence of peace and treaty faith. It is, perhaps, more a consciousness or fear of this than any better motive that has elicited the disclaimers of illicit intentions recently put forward in the semi-official press of St. Petersburg.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is the necessity of having any firm of merchants as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mofussil Company ? They appear to me to be an expensive luxury at all events, as I see from the accounts for 1876 that their commission amounted to Rs. 14,464-4-6. In 1877 it appears that not only did the Secretaries and Treasurers receive Rs. 10,500 as payment for their general management of the Company during the eight months of the year following the resignation of Mr. Melville as General Manager, but beyond and above that sum they received Rs. 20,277-10 as their commission as Secretaries and Treasurers. So that their commission alone for the two years would have been sufficient to pay a dividend of Rs. 10 per share on the 3,125 shares of which the Company consists, and carry over Rs. 3,491-14-4 besides. In 1878 the Secretaries and Treasurers made no charge for commission in consideration "that the accounts as stated by them (*i. e.*, W. Nicol and Co.) meet acceptance at the hands of the shareholders" as stated in the accounts laid by them before the meeting of shareholders held on the 27th September last, which I think was very liberal of them, as they were perfectly entitled to the money, and I have no doubt the creditors of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. were very much of the same opinion when they heard on the 5th October following that the firm had failed. But as far as I can understand the published accounts Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. appear to have received Rs. 15,000 for their general management of the Company as distinguished from the work they did as Secretaries and Treasurers, which was pretty good, considering what their general management has brought the Company to. In July 1876, when Mr. Melville was the manager of the Company, the charge for money lent to the Company was only Rs. 17,582-4-4, while in July 1878, after a year and eight months of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s *general* management, that sum has amounted to Rs. 31,756, which alone is sufficient to pay *another* dividend of Rs. 10 per share upon every share in the Company. Of course Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. were perfectly entitled to every anna of the sums put down as their commission and management charges ; and the object of this letter is not to discuss Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s management, but to consider whether, on the figures for the last three years only, Secretaries and Treasurers have not hitherto been rather an expensive luxury to the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, and whether it would not be better, now we have the chance, to get rid of them altogether. Could not such a Company be managed, and better managed, by the ordinary English machinery of a board of directors, with a Secretary, under their immediate control, whom they can dismiss if the affairs of the Company require it, instead of a firm of Secretaries and Treasurers who virtually appoint the directors, and whom it appears to me it is one of the chief objects of the Articles of Association to render impossible to be got rid of on any terms whatever ? Then it must be remembered that cotton merchants, with whom I believe the principal business of the Mofussil Company is done, do not care about giving their orders to a Company the Secretaries and Treasurers of which are large cotton merchants themselves. It stands to reason that they would much prefer giving their orders to persons who were not competing with them, and whom they would not mind knowing the extent and character of their transactions any more than they would the officials of the bank they might employ to finance the same operations.

It must be evident to every shareholder that we are considered to be a precious good thing, one way and another, to whoever are to be our Secretaries and Treasurers. When one sees two firms each fighting to have their right to draw commission, &c. out of us established by law, we may be sure that they would not go to that expense if they did not consider us a very remunerative return for the large outlay of money they are laying out in law costs, &c. In the meantime it is for us to consider whether it would not be a great advantage to us to do without either of these two firms or any other firm, and say—"You may fight as much as you like, gentlemen, between yourselves for us, provided you pay your own costs, but we do not want either one or the other of you, we prefer to manage our property ourselves by directors elected by ourselves and who are constantly subject to a re-election by us." It is my belief that this is the opinion of by far the largest number of shareholders holding by far the greatest number of shares in the Company. I should like very much to know the number of shares represented by the votes given for Messrs. Gaddum and Co. It was generally believed at the time that the voters for them had many of them very small interests in the Company, but were some of them much more largely interested in Messrs. Gaddum and Co. than in the Mofussil Company. Whoever they are, the result of their course of action has been to allow Messrs Gaddum and Co., the managers of the Berar Press, our principal rivals, to throw our Company into the High Court just at the beginning of the cotton season and so virtually to shut the Company up for an indefinite time, or at least for a time only to be defined by the celerity of the High Court, which, as we all know, is an uncertain quantity. It only wants, I am convinced, all the shareholders who have the real interests of the Company at heart to combine together, and we can put an end to this gathering of the vultures about the dying carcase of the Mofussil Company. My advice is, elect the best directors you can, let them, if possible, be independent men, also the best Secretary, or whatever you may call him, you can yet hold of, such a man as we had in Mr. Melville, confine your business exclusively to orders and pressing, never speculate on your own account, and, I believe, if we have decent cotton seasons for the next few years, the Company might rise from the position it is now in, gather strength to put to flight the vultures, and, in short, turn out a fair property for those who are, like me,

A SHAREHOLDER IN THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

P. S.—I see from looking at the accounts made up to the 30th June 1875, that, besides keeping a General Manager, our Secretaries and Treasurers cost us in commission alone for that year Rs. 20,990-15-8. However, we were in a better position to afford them then than we are now, as there appears to be no charge then for interest on money lent to the Company. Indeed we appear to have had at that time Rs. 1,32,906-15-3 at credit of reserve fund account, besides Rs. 67,892 of cash and investment. Alas ! alas ! where is the money gone to ? The value of the property held by the Company has in the meantime only increased to Rs. 36,000.

THE P. AND O. STEAM SHIP TRAVANCORE.

To the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned first class passengers on board the Travancore feel it to be incumbent on us to express to you our extreme dissatisfaction with the accommodation provided for us in the ship. The space allotted to the great majority of individuals, whether in the cabins or at the saloon table during the voyage from Suez is entirely insufficient for comfort, the baths are too few in number, and the space around them so confined as to render them most inconvenient. The ventilation is defective inasmuch as the cabins are not provided with ports but are only lighted by scuttles which are totally insufficient to provide the current of air so necessary for the safety of Europeans exposed to the heat of the Red Sea. It is, moreover, to be remarked that, owing to the small size and low freeboard of the vessel, even these small apertures have to be closed whenever there is a moderate breeze. Some of our number were so inconvenienced by the crowding of the cabins that they were compelled to ask for berths in the 2nd class cabins in the forward part of the ship.

We desire to acknowledge the courtesy and attention of the commander and officers of the ship and their desire to make the voyage as pleasant as possible under adverse circumstances, and attribute the serious discomfort to which we have been subjected solely to the employment of a ship of an inferior size and description and one particularly unsuited for the Red Sea passage on an occasion on which a large number of passengers proceed in the usual course to India, and we cannot but express a hope that better arrangements will be made in future.

November 1878. (Signed by 50 Passengers.)

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will played this evening by the band of the 66th Regiment at the Colaba Band Stand at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Minstrel	
Overture Op.	Die Vestalin	Spontini.
Waltz	A Toi	Walteufel.
Quadrille	Sorcerer ......(arranged by)	Kleinstuber.
Selection Op.	Martha	Flotow.
Galop	Cleopatra	D'Albert.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March		
Overture	Die Grossfurstin	Flotow.
Quadrille	Barbe Blene	Fouzeau.
Cavatina	Il Templario	Nicolai.
Waltz	Deutsche Lieder	Zichrer.
Galop	La Vie Parrisiene	Offenbach.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.—We are glad to see that the son of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., is trying to follow in the footsteps of his father. The Syndicate of the Bombay University has just accepted from him with thanks a sum of Rs. 2,000, the interest on which is to be applied to awarding an annual prize in connection with the University, to be called the "Gibbs Prize."

DAY OF INTERCESSION FOR MISSIONS.—St. Andrew's day having been recommended by the Archbishop of Canterbury as a day of Intercession for Missions, and to-day (Friday) being the Vigil of that Feast, it has been arranged to hold an united service in the Cathedral at 6 o'clock this evening to be followed to-morrow morning by a celebration of the Holy Communion in the different Churches. The sermon at the united service this evening will be preached by the Rev. B. Dulley, B.A., of Poona.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th November was Rs. 44,62,297, add silver received during the week Rs. 7,06,388. The sum of Rs. 26 in new coin was paid during the week ; the balance left was Rs. 51,68,659. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 21,28,719 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th November, was 561, being 56 less than in the preceding week, 45 less than the total of the week ending 20th November 1877, and 183 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 287 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 34·32. There were 177 deaths from remittent fever, being 6 more than in the previous week, and 54 less than in the same period last year. There were 7 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 9 the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 49, 41, and 62, respectively, as compared with 39, 15, and 52 last year.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Wednesday morning at the Poona Railway Station a porter, while shunting waggons fell down and the latter passed over his body. He was most severely injured and removed immediately to the Sassoon Hospital, where he died within two hours of the accident.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY WAGGON.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bores Bunder, on view of the body of a Hindoo labourer, employed at the Prince's Dock, who, while endeavouring to get on to a train of waggons that were in motion, missed his hold and fell between the rails and the train, which ran over and killed him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a labourer employed at the works of the Prince's Dock. It seems that he was lying under a railway truck with his hands extended over the rails, when some empty trucks were shunted against the truck under which deceased was lying, the wheels of which passed over his right arm and crushed it. The deceased was taken to the hospital, where amputation of the injured arm was performed, but he died a few hours after. A verdict was returned accordingly.

REMARKABLE CAPTURE OF A NOTED BURGLAR.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was raised by the occupant of a house in Vittulwaddy, named Lulloobhai Lallchund, that he had been robbed of all his jewellery that he had put into a bundle and placed under his pillow. On leaving his bed for a short time in the night he perceived a man enter his room and snatching up the bundle ran off with it. Complainant followed him, but the man disappeared. A policeman doing duty there was at once informed of the robbery, and he reported it to Messrs. McGuire and Jones, one the inspector and the other the constable of his section. These police officers at once took the precaution to guard the outlets from Vittulwaddy by stationing sepoys at each of the bye-lanes, and with other sepoys entered the locality in search for the man. Suddenly he was seen to rush from a narrow gully, when he was pursued and arrested with the whole of the property of complainant in his possession. Upon a search being made at the prisoner's quarters, a silver watch and sundry other articles belonging to Chunneelal Kalkadass, who resided in the house opposite to Lalloobhai Lallchund at Vittulwaddy, were found. The prisoner, whose name is Maghjee Toolseedass, had been only recently liberated from jail after serving a term of rigorous imprisonment. He was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper on two separate charges, one of housebreaking and theft of property belonging to Lulloobhai Lallchund, and the other of theft in respect of the property belonging to Chunneelal Kalkadass. The prisoner admitted the charges, and upon his own confession he was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LANDING OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY CAETANO ALMEIDA DE ALBUQUERQUE, Rear-Admiral of the Portuguese Royal Navy, and Governor-General of Portuguese India, who arrived by the P. & O. Mail steamer Travancore, landed at the Mazagon Pier yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, in the Government steam launch under a salute of 17 guns. The Officiating Superintendent of Marine, Captain G. O'B. Carew, C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, and C. F. Minezes, Esq., the Portuguese Vice-Consul at Bombay, proceeded on board the s.s. Travancore, and accompanied His Excellency to the Mazagon Pier. There he was received by Brigadier General Aitchison, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., the Commissioner of Police, and J. H. Grant, Esq., the Municipal Commissioner. A guard of honor was in attendance composed of 100 rank and file of H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I., under the command of Lieut. G. E. Ewen, with band and regimental colours. There was no attendance at the bunder of any Portuguese gentlemen representing that community, excepting the Vice-Portuguese Consul. The carriage of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple and another supplied by the Vice-Portuguese Consul conveyed the Portuguese Governor General and suite to their temporary residence at the Adelphi Hotel. His Excellency will, it is believed, make only a short stay in Bombay, as it is his wish to be present at Goa at the opening ceremony of the exposition of St. Xavier's body, which takes place on the 3rd proximo.

THE LATE MR. NARAYEN WASSODEW

A PUBLIC meeting was held yesterday evening in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, with a view to deciding on the best method of "perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Narayen Wassodew." The Hon. James Gibbs presided, and there were a number of gentlemen present, including Sir F. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang, Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Cummoo Sulieman, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, &c., &c.

The Chairman called on Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to lay before the meeting a statement of what had taken place, and the amount of the subscription.

Mr. Nanabhoy said :—Honorable Sir and Gentlemen,—I beg to place before you a brief statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Narayen Wassodew Memorial Fund, which was started on the 5th of February 1876 by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., and the late Captain Henry. The amount subscribed was Rs. 4,770, and I have been able up to now to recover Rs. 4,720, the bulk of which sum has been deposited with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Manager of which has been good enough, at my solicitation, to allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum as a special case. The total of the interest accrued up to June 1878 is Rs. 426-3, and the expenses of collecting the subscriptions, &c., amount to Rs. 297-12-9, which leaves to the credit of the Fund Rs. 4,848-6-3. I may mention that the interest accrued since the 30th June last will bring up the total of the sum in hand to nearly Rs. 5,000. Now it is for our worthy Chairman, and you, gentlemen, to decide what steps should be taken to commemorate in the fittest manner the name of our late respected citizen the Honorable Narayen Wassodew, whose memory is so dear to us. I have pleasure in placing on the table a list of subscribers should any gentleman be desirous of seeing it.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously :—

Proposed by Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C. S. I., and seconded by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I :—"That the amount to the credit of the Narayen Wassodew Memorial Fund be invested in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes, and that the same be presented to the Senate of the University of Bombay with a view to found a scholarship in the name of the late Honourable Narayen Wassodew to be annually awarded in whatever manner the Senate may think proper."

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, seconded by Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote :—"That Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy be requested to purchase the Government promissory notes and to put himself in communication with the University authorities, and be authorized to do everything else needful to give effect to the first resolution."

Proposed by Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., and seconded by Mr. Venayek R. Luxmonji :—"That the best thanks of the subscribers be tendered to Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for his valuable exertions in collecting the Narrayen Wassodew Memorial Fund and for his trouble generally in this matter."

Proposed by the Hon'ble Morarji Gokaldas, and seconded by Mr. Homeji Cursetji Dady :—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Honorable James Gibbs, C. S. I., for kindly presiding to-day and for his able conduct in the chair."

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in returning thanks, said he was much obliged to the subscribers for their kindness. He thought he had done nothing more than his duty towards his late friend.

The Chairman said he was very much obliged for the kind way in which the meeting had acknowledged his services. He assured them it was a labour of love on his part to preside at a meeting called for the purpose of settling the form of the memorial of their late friend. No one more regretted Mr. Narayen Wassodew's sad end or had a greater respect for his character while he was living than himself. (Hear, hear.) He might mention that the last two lines of the first resolution were inserted at his suggestion. He believed that very shortly the Senate of the University would take measures to increase the facilities for the teaching of Natural Science, and as he was quite certain such an improvement would have met with the warm approval of their late friend, he trusted the University would apply this endowment to that new branch of education. (Applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN.

WE were pleased to see a much better attendance at the performance given by the Canadian Blondin yesterday evening. In addition to his usual feats, Blondin carried a Bombay pilot on his back across the rope. This was not really included in the programme, but the pilot was anxious to be taken across, so Blondin consented. Considerable courage and pluck were displayed by the pilot, and even when Blondin pretended to fall, no signs of nervousness were shown.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY S. AND W. COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Prescott and Winter) said he was instructed to move for a rule *nisi* and an interim order declaring that Mr. Nowrojee Ardasir Wadia and Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee were not validly elected directors of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S. and W. Company at the meeting of shareholders held on the 9th inst., and restraining them from exercising the duties and powers of directors of the Company, and also restraining them from holding a meeting being an adjournment of the meeting of the 9th instant. The plaintiff, Pestonjee Eduljee Pochara, also prayed that a meeting of the shareholders might be held under the direction of the Court, for the purpose of electing directors and for other such purposes as the Court should deem fit.

The Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) appeared for the defendants and suggested that the hearing of the motion should be adjourned.

The Judge asked when the adjourned meeting had been called for.

Mr. Macpherson—Saturday, the 30th instant, my Lord.

The Advocate General said his clients did not wish to transact any business at all pending the present proceedings, but they wished to have an opportunity of holding the meeting on Saturday for the purpose of adjourning it again to some future day, so as to save the original meeting.

The Judge said one of the points taken in the plaint was whether the defendants had power to adjourn the meeting. He supposed there was no objection to the Advocate General's suggestion being followed, if they undertook that nothing should be done except to adjourn the meeting, without prejudice to the point as to their power to adjourn it.

Mr. Macpherson—He saw no objection to that.

Mr. Inverarity mentioned that he had been instructed to appear on behalf of Messrs. Hussonbhoy Visram and Hoosein Noor Mahomed, who held themselves and by proxies 900 shares of the Company, to oppose Mr. Macpherson's motion.

Mr. Macpherson said Mr. Inverarity's clients were specially excepted in the plaint.

After some further discussion, the hearing of the motion was postponed till Monday week, it being understood that no business is to be transacted at the adjourned meeting of shareholders on Saturday next except to further adjourn it for three weeks.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

USING AS GENUINE FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

ASSIR LALLJEE, a Bhattia of respectable appearance, was again placed at the bar charged with using as genuine a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000 on the 25th and another for the same amount on the 28th September last ; and with fraudulently having in his possession on the latter date another forged note for Rs. 1,000, and three forged notes for Rs. 100 each. Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Gill and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, conducted the defence.

Mr. Gill, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, stated that his client was not at the shop of Valla Natha at the time alleged by the prosecution or at any time previous thereto ; and that he was then engaged in his daily business with respectable men of his own class. The witnesses called for the prosecution were men of a character which could stand no comparison with that of the respectable witnesses who would be called for the defence. It might appear to the jury an extraordinary thing that men should be found to bring such a serious charge against a person if it was not true ; but the learned counsel said gentlemen of experience who were on the jury knew that such charges were common in this country as a means of revenge. The counsel for the prosecution, in his opening statement, told the jury that the prisoner had no ostensible means of living ; but the fact was, he (prisoner) was a man of means and did considerable business in his way, which might be presumed from the large sum of money in cash found in his room. The story of the two persons who said they saw the prisoner change the note at the shop of Valla Natha was improbable upon the face of it. It was scarcely probable that, three months after the occurrence, the two men should agree exactly in describing the different denominations of notes which Valla Natha paid to the accused ; and the fact was that the story had been got up for them. But on this part of the case the learned counsel did not wish to comment further ; for it would be proved by evidence of a highly respectable character that the accused was not at Valla's shop at all. Commenting upon the passing of the second note for Rs. 1,000, the learned counsel drew the jury's attention to the peculiar circumstances which, in his opinion, stamped that also as a concocted story. Prisoner was said to have purchased ten pieces of jacconets on the 28th September,—but not a single piece of jacconet was found in his house when it was searched. Putting aside the *alibi* which the learned counsel intended to establish, he said the circumstances relied upon in the two stories of the passing of the notes were so improbable and absurd that he thought the jury could not convict the prisoner. The whole evidence as to the second charge failed on the face of the statement made by Govind Ludha, the man alleged to have been defrauded. The fact was that Govind Ludha had never in his possession so much as Rs. 1,000, and that he had been unable for sometime past to pay such small debts as Rs. 62, Rs. 70, and Rs. 80. Fortunately for the prisoner, having heard of the machinations of his enemies, on the very date he was said to have passed the forged note, the 28th September, he went between 9 and 10 a.m. to the office of the detective police, and sought their protection, and remained there for some time. As to the four forged notes found in prisoner's house, the learned counsel affirmed that they were placed there by a servant probably in pursuance of the machinations of prisoner's enemies, and with the view to sustain the charge. They were found in an old file of newspapers ; and the policeman who found them, before having looked at the inside of the packet in which the notes were done up, was heard to cry out, "Here I have found it." That was a circumstance of the strongest possible suspicion ; and it would be deposed to not only by Mr. Conroy, solicitor, but also by the managing clerk who accompanied him. The inspector of police, Mr. Millard, who was present at the search of the house, had his mind labouring all the time under a strange hallucination, for he directed all his energies to detect evidence to show that the house was a gambling evidence. The only evidence of gambling was that two packs of cards, lucifer matches, and dice, were found lying scattered about the rooms ; but the learned counsel averred they were thrown there by a Purdasee who had been seen prowling about the house, and whose services had been engaged for the purpose by the prisoner's enemies. It would be shown that the prisoner was a member of a respectable firm.

Several witnesses were called for the defence to show that the prisoner was a merchant dealing in gunnies, gunny bags, cotton, hemp, &c., to the extent of some Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 35,000 a year. Mr. Conroy, solicitor, and his managing clerk stated that the police havildar, who found the forged notes in a small packet done up in brown paper, without opening it to see what it contained, exclaimed to Mr. Millard—"Sahib, here it is." This circumstance excited their suspicion ; and it was mentioned particularly to Mr. Fraser Hore, partner Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy. Mr. Conroy, on going into the prisoner's house, saw there were already there two policemen who had not been searched in his presence.

Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Setna said he has had dealings with prisoner whom he knew as a very respectable man. In June last, prisoner advanced him Rs. 40,000 on the security of consignments of grain. He often made advances to witness on the security of consignments of goods and cargo. Prisoner's brother, a muccadum to Messrs. Knoop and Co., stated that prisoner was worth Rs. 1,25,000, or Rs. 1,50,000, and was his (witness's) presumptive heir. Witness himself was worth Rs. 2,50,000 or Rs. 3,00,000. Dadabhoy Ranjee and Premjee Madhowjee bore enmity to prisoner. Dadabhoy is a reputed gambler ; and people say he keeps a gambling house.

The prisoner's brother and others gave evidence to establish an *alibi* for prisoner on the 25th September 1878, on the evening of which day he was said to have uttered the forged note for Rs. 1,000 to Valla Natha. When questioned how he remembered the date, prisoner's brother said he remembered it from a receipt from Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, for certain fees paid by him to them on that date. The counterfoil of the receipt, which was in a receipt-book, was some time afterwards produced by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, and it was found to bear date the 25th September 1878.

On returning into Court after tiffin, the foreman stated that the jury had already made up their minds and wished to hear no further evidence. His Lordship asked Mr. Farran as to what he wished to do under the circumstances, when the learned gentleman remarked that, if the jury had made up their minds, he did not consider it necessary to address them in reply. His Lordship observed that the case against the prisoner was not a strong one ; and that, if he summed up, it would be a neutral summing-up, so that it was not likely the jury would alter their opinion. Mr. Farran said he did not think it necessary to proceed further with the case ; and under these circumstances, a formal verdict of not guilty having been taken, the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

GUNPUTTI AND SIR RICHARD TEMPLE

THE following Memorial of the General Committee of the National Club has been presented to the Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

"The Memorial of the General Committee of the National Club showeth—

"That your Memorialists have been informed, with great pain, that his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, and others occupying high official trust under Her Majesty, attended a recent festival to an Indian idol called Gunputti at the residence of Mr. Balivantrao Vinayak Shastri Patrivardhan, and that at the said meeting, in the presence of his Excellency and others, recitations were made in honour of Gunputti, and that the image received the adoration of native worshippers. That your Memorialists have been informed that many of the natives of India deplore the maintenance of these superstitions and degrading rites, and ardently long for the time when their country will be free from the worship of such idols. That the presence of the representatives of Her Majesty at such celebrations does much to maintain the continuance of these idolatrous ceremonies, and is fitted to draw down upon our nation as a Christian kingdom the judgments of Almighty God and to arrest the spread of the principles of Christianity, which alone can bring about true civilization, peace, and happiness to the people.

"Your Memorialists therefore express the earnest hope that your Lordship will be pleased to inquire into the facts of the case, and to take such steps as will prevent a repetition of the Official acts referred to.

"On behalf of the General Committee of the National Club.

WM. MACDONALD MACDONALD, Chairman.
HERBERT MEYER, Secretary.
National Club, 1, Whitehall-gardens, S. W.,
Oct. 30, 1878.—*Record.*

Holloway's Ointment.—Sores, wounds, ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amendable by this cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who have suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcerous complaints. In Neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, Nov. 7. M. Coumoundouros has formed a new Cabinet, which is composed as follows :—

M. Comoundouros, President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and temporarily of Justice.

M. Dalyanis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and temporarily of Finance.

M. Boubonlis, Minister of Marine, and temporarily of War.

M. Augerinos, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 7. The *Tagblatt* says General Philippovich will return to his former post at Prague at the beginning of December. He requested to be restored to his command there or to be pensioned. He will be succeeded in Bosnia by the Duke of Wurtemberg.

The return of the Bosnian prisoners of war has commenced. The Turks go by Trieste, and thence by sea, and the Bosnians are sent direct to their homes.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—M. Gambetta, received yesterday a deputation of working men from the department of Aveyron, spoke as follows :—"On returning to your homes you will tell your fellow citizens how unjustifiable is the mistrust of those who wished to decapitate Paris by transporting the seat of our two great assemblies to Versailles, where they are as if exiled, but fortunately not for ever."

AUSTRIA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The understanding recently arrived at between Austria and the Vatican, for the organisation of the Catholic Church in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will shortly be carried into effect. Two Papal delegates, acting in concert with the Austrian authorities, will, after making an episcopal visitation, be appointed to the most convenient stations. The Pope will subsequently proclaim a Catholic hierarchy for the two provinces.

His Holiness has submitted for examination to the College of Cardinals the question of the expediency of Italian Catholics taking part in political election, Several bishops, who have also been asked to give their opinion on the subject, have replied affirmatively.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The latest electoral returns show that the Republican candidate has been returned to Congress for Washington territory.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE "TIMES.")

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Information from the most authorised sources announces that the health of the Russian Emperor is becoming more and more unsatisfactory, and causes great anxiety to those around him.

Count Schouvaloff has left Livadia for London, the Emperor's state not permitting any solution to be decided upon at this moment concerning the pending political difficulties.

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON THE RHODOPE HORRORS.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR,—Lord Elcho has done me the honour to address to me a letter, which appears in your impression of this morning. I confess that I am embarrassed how to reply to it ; for I have no objection to make to any of his statements, nor can I dare to promise the exercise of an influence which, though he assigns it to me, I know most assuredly that I do not possess. I admire his zeal and humanity, and heartily concur in his language of grief and indignation ; I share, too, his belief that the atrocities reported by the Rhodope Commissioners are strictly true. No one, I think, can read that document without coming to the conclusion that, though it has not the usual cold and stilted tone of an official paper, it has the character of authenticity ; and that the Russian Commissioner, aided by the German Commissioner and by the opportune illness of his Austrian collegue, endeavoured in every way to suppress or evade the evidence by trumpery and unjust depreciation of the witnesses at one time, and at another by grandiose expressions about the honour of the Russian army. Probably since the days when the Goths, the Huns, and the Vandals overran the Roman Empire there has been nothing in Christendom to equal, certainly to surpass, the cruelties now recorded against the armies of the Czar. We may cry aloud and proclaim our indignation and horror ; but we can go no further. Public opinion may at last do its work even in the heart of a Government so immersed in barbarism and ambition. We know, at any rate, by whom it is said, "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay." Perhaps there are no two peoples on the face of the earth more amiable, docile, and peaceful in themselves than the Russian and Turkish peasantry ; and yet we see them stirred by the fury of their respective rulers to such acts of reciprocal atrocity as may surpass the imagination, but which, nevertheless, are consistent with reality. To ourselves, however, at the present crisis, good may come out of evil. The Mussulmans of Afghanistan may learn from the narratives of their co-religionists in the Rhodope what they are to expect from the embrace of the Russian, should he ever enter on their territory, and desire to hold it afterwards according the his own notions of security of tenure. Let them contrast it with the rule of Great Britain. Great Britain may have committed, and she may be committing even now, many errors in the government of her Oriental fellow-subjects ; but she has ever respected—and God grant that she may ever respect !—the principle and law of religious liberty.

Now that the question has been opened—it is not I that have thrust myself before the public—I cannot refrain from stating my deliberate and conscientious conviction that all these evils have arisen, and that many more will yet arise, from the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum. Then, indeed, was there a special opportunity—special ; it should be called providential—to have settled this great issue. All the five Powers of Europe were of one mind. The Russian Emperor desired nothing for himself ; peace and good government in the East of Europe were the objects of them all. Their united action—it is worse than idle to argue the matter—would have brought the Turk to his senses ; not a soldier would have crossed the Danube ; and Christianity would have been spared one of the darkest affronts ever offered to her divine authority. What Power, then, was it that stood alone, and counteracted this magnificent policy ? Much do I wish to spare the susceptibilities of my friend Lord Elcho, but I cannot shrink from the duty. It was the single Power of Great Britain ; and hence our pleasant position : for, seeing that we have "sown the wind," we are doomed, it is probable, "to reap the whirlwind." The present Emperor of Russia is a considerate, generous, and kind-hearted prince ; no one will question it. His thoughts and aspirations, when he has been left to himself, have ever been noble. But the officials, civil and military, are little in harmony with the true mind of their Sovereign. And he, too, if by wilful and continued abstinence from the work or action of control become a partaker of other men's sins—he, too, must be content to be ranked with Alaric and Attila, and like them, go down to posterity and be counted among the scourges of the human race.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SHAFTESBURY.

St. Giles's House, Nov. 6.

A LIBERAL GOD-SPEED ; OR, THE GOOD DEEDS OF HERMANLI.

"I, for one, wish Russia God-speed."—MR. LOWE.
"It is high time we should emulate Russia's good-deeds."
—MR. GLADSTONE.

Vide Report of the Rhodope Commission, *passim.*

I.

FIGURE DIVINE from the North,
Send thy armed myriads forth !
Pour them in shoals from the Pruth,
Heralds of justice and ruth,
Glittering with bayonet and gun,
Bountiful-bright as the sun !
Over Roumanian soil
Roll them on, coil upon coil,
Till thy beneficent bands
Swarm on Bulgarian lands,
And all the nations and creeds
Emulate Muscovite deeds !
God-speed ! God-speed !

II.

Swift to the heavenly work !
Smite the unspeakable Turk !
Pound in his infidel roofs ;
Speed the rough-shod Cossack hoofs
Over his cornfields unreaped :
Where once his corn-stocks were heaped
Carcase on carcases pile !
Ransack his hearth, then defile ;
Water his valleys with blood ;
Level his mosques with the mud ;
Desecrate garden and porch ;
Lay to his rafters the torch !
God-speed ! God-speed

III.

Harry by day and by night,
Lest he should foil you by flight,
Chase him with rifle and rocket ;
Tear out his arms from the socket,
Follow him up with the lance,
Over him gallop and prance ;
Lash him to tumbril and waggon,
And flog while you drain off the flagon.
Strip him, then see that he taste
Flames from the feet to the waist :
Pluck his beard, sever his throat ;
Over his agonies gloat !
God-speed ! God-speed !

IV.

Pen him in narrow ravine ;
Then crashing straight in between,
Let shell and shot have a revel,
Till height and hollow be level !
Quick with your shrapnel and grape,
Or the young babes will escape,
Slain by their mothers' despair ;
Mangle them all in one lair,
Greybeard, and stripling, and bairn ;
Make of their corpses a cairn !
Quick ! quick ! or off some will crawl—
Slaughter them, slaughter them all !
God-speed ! God-speed !

V.

Then should they haply survive,
Drag out the women alive—
Drag out both matron and maid :
Force them with blow and with blade !
Violate virgin and wife,
Ending their cries with the knife !
Wrench the new-born from the nipple !
Slash into slices the cripple !
Toss up the young on your points ;
Leave only gobbets and joints ;
And, having silenced their yells,
Fling what is left in the wells !
God-speed ! God-speed !

VI.

Then stay awhile the assault,
Since the base world bids you halt ;
But though you ratify peace,
Ne'er from conspiracy cease.
Swear to, then break, every clause ;
Laugh at their treaties and laws !
Filch from your saviour and friend
Land you had vowed to defend.
Pausing from stabbing your brothers,
Slip on the dagger to others,
And, while re-edging the sword,
Lie in the name of the Lord !
God-speed ! God-speed !

Nov. 3rd, 1878. ALFRED AUSTIN.

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BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA TERRACE,
OR LETTERS, &c., AT
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JUST ARRIVED a large lot of PARIS & VIENNA LADIES and CHILDREN'S FANCY BOOTS and SHOES of all qualities for sale at very reasonable prices. Early application is requested.

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JUST arrived from Japan very handsome and exquisitely carved Bronze Vases, Cardstands, Centre Pieces, Incense Burners, and other very rich ornaments for the Drawing Room; also Handsome Kioto, Satsooma and Konga Work, and a great variety of China curiosities; also China Dry Ginger in Crystalized Sugar and other fresh Preserves.
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NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 5th December next, at 1 p.m., to pass Special Resolutions appointing new Secretaries and Treasurers in place of Messrs. Fleming and Co., and to substitute in Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the name of the new Secretaries and Treasurers to be so appointed as aforesaid, in place of the name of Messrs. Fleming and

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ARDESEER GUSTADJEE,
Directors of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited,
Kurrachee, 22nd November 1878.

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MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. tender their thanks to their Customers for their liberal patronage during the last seven years, and at the same time request those who owe their firm MONEY to be kind enough to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS WITHOUT DELAY.

ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 31st October 1878.

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The lid contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key, for the security of valuable papers, &c. requiring to be readily accessible. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c.; size 15½ inches by 12 inches by 7½ inches deep. Cash Rs. 50.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.—Which consists of a Tumbler and a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price large size Rs. 32 and Rs. 18, small size Rs. 18 and electro-silver on metal Rs. 10.

THE PORTABLE HAND SEWING MACHINE—Furnished with instruction book, 4 needles, 3 bobbins for shuttle, oil can, screw driver, braiding wire, tucking guide and Nos. 1 and 2 Hemmers.
The latest and Best Machine in the Market. With recent registered improvements not possessed by any other Machines Cash price Rs. 55.

Cigar Cases, Best Morocco and Calf	10	0
Electro Plated Silver Fusier Boxes ....Rs. 3-4 and	5	0
Card Cases, Russia Leather Gents	1	0
Do. do. Ladies..........	8	8
Square Travelling Inks, each ....Rs. 1-8, 5-4, 6, and	6	0
Travelling Inks Round, each ....Rs. 2-4, 3-2, 4-5, and	6	8
Do. Double, each ....Rs. 5 and	10	0
Do. Other Patterns ....Re. 1-8, 2-8, and	3	0

AMUSEMENT FOR THE TRAVELLER.

In polished Mahogany box with lock and key, containing the following 11 Games; Backgammon, Chess, Dominoes, Tactics, game of Snail, Whist, Bezique, Cribbage, Draughts, Solitaire, Fox and Geese, with book of rules complete..........Rs. 25 0

In Pinewood box, size 10½ by 6½ by 2½ inches, containing the following 10 games:—Backgammon, Chess, Draughts, Fox and Geese, German Tactics, Race Game, Snail Game, Solitaire, Spellicans, Trails..........Rs. 12 0

Compendium of Games in deal boxes..........from „ 5 0

Portable Chess, Draughts, Go-Bang, Dominoes, &c., &c., always in stock.

PLAYING CARDS, &c.

Assortment of the best patterns of the present Season from De la Rue & Co from 1 Re per pack.

Palace Gold Moguls, per pack ....Rs	2	0
Third Barrys per pack .... „	1	0
Squeezees' new playing Cards per packet.......... „	1	8

BINOCULARS.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular with three Transposing Lenses suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, moveable sun shades. Complete in Case, with Strap-Sling ....Rs. 50 0

Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.
Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casing is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space..........Cash price 45 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto small size. Cash price 35 0
In addition to the above-mentioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 16 upwards.

BEZIQUE.

For 2 Players with 2 card-board markers, Pocket Guide Cavendish, in cloth covered card board box	3	0
For 2 Players with 2 cloth markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in cloth box or ornamented gilt	4	8
For 2 Players with 2 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in leather lock box [a nice present]	12	0
For 4 Players with 4 card-board markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in cloth covered card-board box	6	0
For 4 Players with 4 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in ornamented cloth box..........	10	0
For 4 Players with 4 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in leather lock box [a handsome present]......	15	0

CHEAP NOVELS.
A large assortment always available.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington,
8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments (as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e.] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.
Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool,
26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINK WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATEN, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensing on, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is NOTHING in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with TWO OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and mus say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice, and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.
Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &c.

For full particulars apply to the Manufacturers,

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE,
Seel Street, Liverpool, and 107, Cannon Street, London.
Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA. W. NICOL & Co., BOMBAY.

Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

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No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received per S.S. NIZAM, a NEW and FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of Ladies and Gents' FELT and SUN HATS.

The Grimsby Low Medium Round Crown Black Felt Narrow Brim, best quality..........	9	8
The Bristol Low Round Crown Black Felt	9	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Dress Hats	16	8
Do. do. Drab Dress Hats	12	8
Cloth Travelling Caps, Helmet Shaped	4	8
Do. do. with Ear Flaps, Helmet Shaped..........	5	0
Black Soft Felt Taper Yankee Hats with Wide Brims..........	9	0
Drab do. do. do. do.	9	0
Scotch Caps of various Clans	5	0
Andre's Drab Terai Hats..........	18	8
Do. Black do. do.	18	8

Sun and Shikaring Helmets and Hats of all our well known Shapes.

LADIES' FELT HATS.

Black Hard Felt Low Round Crown Narrow Brim, best quality..........	9	8
Black Soft Felt Round Crown	7	8
Blue do. do. do. do.	7	8
Brown do. do. do. do.	7	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Silk Riding Hats..........	16	8
Andre's Drab Terai Hats	18	8
Do. Brown do. do.	18	8

Ladies Sun and Riding Hats of various Shapes.

LITTLE BOYS' HATS.

The Lorne Black Silk Velvet (Scotch Cap shape)..........	6	8
The Genoa Black Soft Round Crown	6	8
Do. Drab do. do. do.	6	8

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.
In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.
Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

NOTICES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
COL. SIR R. MEADE, C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., &c

J. PEARSE,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS
IN
Ship Chandlery,
Iron and Steel Mongery,
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores,
Engineers', Contractors' and Railway Requirements,
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Scales (Beam, Platform, Family, &c., &c.),
Fireproof Safes and Chests,
Cooking Stoves and Hollowware,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes,
Garden Tools, Pumps, and Syringes.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS ..	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE......	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH...	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS ...	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON......	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX......	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA......	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH......	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE ...	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE... ..	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA...	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

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No. 13	WALKYR ...	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
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MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which celebrates them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

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Apollo Street, Bombay.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

IN connection with our large Foundry, capable of turning out all kinds of Castings up to 30 Tons Weight, we have Fitting, Smithy and Boiler-makers' Shops each under skilled European supervision, and fitted with every class of Machinery, requisite for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates and Plans submitted for all kinds of Forgings, (under steam hammer), Ornamental and General Castings, Girders, Roots, Shafting, and Pulleys, Cranes, Mortar-Mills, Road Rollers, Water and Conservancy Carts, Sluices, &c.
Engines and Machinery of all kinds imported through our London Agents on Commission or Estimate. Every information given on application.
Sole makers of "Crawford's" Rural Privies, erected by the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in several towns and villages, highly approved by the Sanitary authorities. Plans and Prices on application.
Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Nutmeg Grey high-caste Arab, 4 years, 15 hands, very handsome, showy, up to weight and good tempered, trots and canters well, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,800.
A Bay Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, up to 14 stone, a good mover, Rs. 1,000.
A Bay Australian, 5 years, 14-2 high, a good showy stepper, perfect in saddle and harness, with a new Victoria Phaeton, only 2 months in use, and set of English harness. Turn-out Rs. 1,400.
A very pretty pair of Bay Arab Galloways, 4 years, 13-3 high, beautifully matched, and step well together, perfect in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.
A pair of Brown Walers, about 15-2 high, very serviceable, and good single or double harness horses. Rs. 700.
A Chesnut Arab Horse and Shigram. Rs. 400.
A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady; also a Mail Phaeton in good order, by "Kesterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turn-out Rs. 2,500.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 21st November 1878.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Contractor and Tent Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has at considerable expense made several special alterations and additions to his tents to suit their convenience and comfort. Those gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his tents were far superior in every respect to others, and that the charges were moderate.
Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time a Tent of any description for gentlemen who may be desirous of having one of their own on short notice.
The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32'	×	22'
„ „	31'	—	21'
Field Officers „	29'	—	17'
Captains	24'	—	14'
Rowtee	24'	—	14'
Horse Stable			
Double Pole	20'	—	16'

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18'	—	14'
Do.	14'	—	14'
Hill	12'	—	12'
Staff Officers	12'	—	12'
Bechoba	12'	—	12'
Do.	10'	—	10'
Horse Stable			
Necessary	5'	—	5'
Do.	4'	—	4'

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1878.

GENERAL HAMLEY ON THE TRUE STRATEGICAL FRONTIER FOR INDIA.

(To the Editor of the "Times.")

SIR,—The political aspect of our relations with Afghanistan has been largely discussed by men conversant with Indian affairs, and I do not propose to touch upon such questions as whether the Ameer has or has not been the offender, or whether the moment chosen for converting chronic distrust into active hostility was or was not opportune. And on the purely military question as to whether our present frontier gives sufficient security. I will only say that a study of its topography seems to show that, with ordinary precaution, we ought to give an excellent account of any invader who should attempt to issue in the valley of the Indus, and that our strategical position is immensely strengthened by the occupation of Quetta.

But there is another military question which is constantly asked, without, so far as I know, receiving any answer—namely, what benefit we should derive even from the most successful campaign in Afghanistan? It seems to be taken for granted, even by those who think war upon the Ameer necessary, that it would leave us after all the expenditure of men and money no better off than it found us. This condition of public feeling is so melancholy, so depressing, and so unsuited to a state of war that I presume nobody, of whatever party, will, when hostilities are so imminent, resent an endeavour to put this part of the general question in a more cheerful light.

In an article in the *Quarterly*, since republished with others in a volume, and admirable both in style and matter, Sir Henry Rawlinson has pointed out, supporting the opinion by other authority, how the occupation of the open districts of Afghanistan to which Quetta gives access, and the establishment of fortresses at Kandahar and Herat, would secure our position in India. As writers of all sides are agreed in assuming that if we make war on the Amir we must succeed in conquering his country, I will take it for granted that we have seized and occupied the places described as so advantageous, and look a little beyond.

That the Russians in Turkestan contemplate an Indian campaign as possible is proved not only by the language of the Russian *Press*, but especially by an account in the *Moscow Gazette* of a force of all arms assembled for that purpose on the borders of Bokhara last summer. It is hardly necessary to say how completely their approach to the Frontier of India would be rendered impracticable untill they should have reduced the fortresses before mentioned, which, being fortresses in the modern meaning of the term, would probably, even if unsupported, occupy all the forces at their disposal. But, it may be replied, we should meet them with equal advantage by awaiting them on our present frontier; and I will not take upon me to deny that this view of the defensive aspect of the question may be strongly supported. It is in another aspect—namely, that of the power for offence which it would confer—that the occupation of the northern frontier of Afghanistan would appear to give us extraordinary advantages. For, in operating thence against the Russians, not only the produce of Persia and the resources of India but the troops and material of England would be immediately available in support by a commodious and short line of transport. On the other hand, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the difficulties under which the Russians, not without absolute failure in the attempt, have hitherto sent troops from the extreme border of the civilized portion of their empire across that most formidable of all obstacles to the advance of armies, the desert, into their present positions in Turkestan. And while we should draw largely and with confidence from our Sepoy army there is no evidence that the Russians could bring a single reliable native battalion into the contest. Upon such a contest, then, we should enter with the chances immensely in our favour—while their defeat in a single serious engagement, followed by the pressure of the victorious army, might result in the annihilation of the Russian power in Central Asia, so precarious are the conditions under which it is maintained. It is not to be imagined that, after building up that power with such pertinacious energy, Russia would regard lightly its destruction, and a heavy blow to it would shake her not only on the banks of the Jaxartes and the Oxus but on the shores of the Black Sea. In a war with her, therefore, it would appear that a field would be opened to us there where the military advantages would be all on our side; and beyond them, and not inferior to them, would be the advantage of meeting Russia *en champ clos*, outside the area of European intrigue, and comparatively indifferent to the direction which the sympathies of other great Powers might take.

With such possibilities in prospect, it would appear that the assembling of our forces on the Bokhara frontier, after the conquest of Afghanistan, would at once confer on us new and important influence in the Eastern Question, besides removing all fear of the invasion of India; and a war which would do this might be considered to open to us prospects as bright as wars commonly offer.

One word upon the occupation of Quetta. Nobody says that our footing in it has been acquired unjustly or unfairly. It has been condemned only as impolitic, because it may have wounded the susceptibilities of the Ameer. On the other hand, it is not necessary to explain to any one conversant with strategy how immense are the advantages which it confers on us, no less for defence than offence, enabling us as it does to include within our front a large portion of the opposing territory, and opening a way upon the flank and rear of a possible invader.

Were our relations with Russia free at this time from all causes of quarrel it would of course be inopportune and irrelevant to take such a view of the Afghan question, but being what they are, this seems a proper time to suggest for consideration a mode of action which would at once enable us to engage Russia to advantage and to cover India from her enterprises.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. B. HAMLEY, Major-General.

THE TRUE STORY OF SIR LEWIS PELLY'S MISSION.

THE following information which, the *Globe* says, has reached it "from a source entitled to every confidence," and which "has a very important bearing at the moment, on account of the clear view it presents of the chain of events which led up to the present critical situation on the Indian frontier," was published by that journal on Nov. 6. "The excusable anxiety of the public for authentic information in connection with Sir Lewis Pelly's Mission and its results has (continues our contemporary) led to a demand in some quarters for the publication of the official papers connected with the Mission. We have reason to believe that what we now publish represents matters as faithfully in all essentials as the official despatches themselves:"—

In the autumn of 1876 Lord Lytton sent an invitation to Ameer Shere Ali to attend the great Delhi Assembly, when the Queen of England was declared Empress of India. It is not certain whether the Ameer of Cabul really comprehended the precise nature of this addition to the "style and titles" of Britain's Sovereign, but one thing he saw clearly, that to accept such an ivitation, would be to yield his position as an independent monarch. It was hardly to be expected that an independent ruler, possessing an army of 60,000 troops should deign to place himself on a level with such minor satellites as the Rajah of Cashmere and the Khan of Khelat. The invitation thus sent in the name of the Queen of England was treated with scorn, and the Viceroy waited in vain for a reply. It was a clever move on the part of the Viceroy, but the bait did not take. Sundry rumours then reached the Indian Government, through their native agent at Cabul, that the Ameer was sulky, and, moreover, that a Russian spy was present at the Cabul Court in the person of a certain Bokhariot. Such being the state of things, the Indian Government thought it well to test these rumours by inviting the Ameer either to come in person or to send a properly accredited Envoy to meet the Governor-General's agent at Peshawur. A political conference was arranged. The British Plenipotentiary selected for this mission was Col. Sir Lewis Pelly, and the Envoy appointed by the Ameer was Syud Nur Mohamed Shah. The Peshawur conference commenced on Jan. 23, 1877, and lasted a period of some six weeks. Throughout the whole conference it was evident that the Ameer was not amenable to argument. The demands of the Indian Government were moderate and reasonable. The present state of affairs in the East required that Her Majesty's Government should be in possession of the most trustworthy information with regard to the affairs of Central Asia, and the time had now arrived when England desired to place English officers as agents at Herat, Balkh, and Candahar. As it was known that the Ameer objected to having an English Envoy at Cabul, that would not be pressed, although the principle that such an agent might eventually be sent even to the Cabul Court was insisted upon. In return for this, England was prepared to enter upon a treaty both offensive and defensive with the Ameer, to restore the subsidy at one time granted to his father, Dost Mohamed, and, if the Ameer wished it, the succession to the throne of Cabul of his favourite son, Abdullah, would be guaranteed. The proposals were, of course, submitted by letter to the Ameer, and some time elapsed before a reply was received by his agent. The Ameer of Cabul was inexorable. He needed no help, he required no treaty, he had borne with the English long enough! What had the English done for him? When he was dethroned by his brothers, Afzul and Azim, the English had recognised the usurpers as Ameers of Afghanistan? When he sought their arbitration with reference to his difficulties with Persia on the Seistan question, the English had decided in favour of his enemies? When his son Yakoob was in open rebellion against him the English had tried to interfere in his rebel son's favour? And now they had even threatened his kingdom by the occupation of Quetta? For six long weeks did Sir Lewis Pelly try his diplomatic skill to the utmost to find a remedy, but he left Peshawur on April 2 with the draft of the treaty unsigned in his pocket, whilst the whole country around him was breathing threatenings of a religious war. There was, it is true, a report circulated that the sudden death of the Cabul Envoy at Peshawur had brought the conference to an untimely end, but no one knows better than Lord Lytton himself that Ameer Shere Ali Khan had virtually declared war during the very sittings of the political conference at Peshawur. From March 26, 1877, the day on which the Ameer's Envoy died at Peshawur, until the day on which Major Cavagnari was insulted in the Khyber Pass, not one single communication has been received from the Ameer of Cabul. More than one person has been killed by order of the Ameer as suspected British spies at his Court, whilst eighteen months ago he openly summoned the chiefs of the different tribes to join him in a *jehad* against the British. All this has been going on day by day and month by month for the last two years; and yet our impending war with Afghanistan takes the whole British nation by surprise.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

IN the discussion which has been going on for some time past upon the probable origin of the Afghan difficulty the name of Sir Lewis Pelly has been handled from time to time with unwarrantable freedom. To judge from what now and then appears in some of the Opposition journals, it might be supposed that Sir Lewis Pelly has been engaged with the Government in a sort of conspiracy to withhold from the public certain facts which the conspirators are afraid or ashamed to disclose. As a servant of the Government, however, it was of course impossible for Sir Lewis Pelly to volunteer the whole story of the Peshawur Mission; but that he has kept silence even from lawful words is distinctly creditable to him at a time when Anglo-Indian ex-officials of high rank have been rushing into print to repudiate responsibility in their own persons and to fix it upon others. With the Government, however, the case is different. It is at their discretion to keep or to divulge their official secrets; and it might have been expected that they would before this have taken occasion to satisfy a natural and just curiosity with reference to our past negotiations with the Ameer. Apparently that is not their view; but, as has happened before, though Ministers "propose," somebody else "disposes;" and this somebody has committed another of those indiscretions which make it impossible for official silence to be any longer maintained. The journal which had the good fortune to be made the confidant of Mr. Marvin and to have revealed the secret of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Agreement has now favoured the public with the "True Story of Sir Lewis Pelly's Mission;" and, although the narrative thus designated does not, as we believe, justify its title, it has evidently been communicated by some one who has knowledge of the subject on which he writes. Its inaccuracies, however, where they do occur, are of serious importance; and therefore it seems to us all the more incumbent on Lord Cranbrook to make the whole truth officially known.

What we shall then be prepared to learn is substantially this: that the mission of Sir Lewis Pelly to Peshawur in the beginning of last year was, both in spirit and aim, essentially a mission of conciliation and friendship. It was known that the disposition of Shere Ali towards the British Power was and had for some time past been an unfriendly one; it was matter of common knowledge that the influence of Russia in the region bordering his territory was constantly on the increase; and it was foreseen that complications might arise in which the hostility of Shere Ali might become (as it has since in fact become) a source of disquietude and danger to our Indian Empire. It was further known that the Ameer had a variety of grievances, well or ill-founded, against the Government of India, and that it would be necessary to explain these where explanation was possible, to redress where redress was practicable, before the basis of new and more amicable relations with Afghanistan could be laid. Briefly these, we believe, were the objects of the Peshawur mission: to smooth existing differences, to remove causes of future quarrel, and to secure the maintenance of improved relations by the conclusion of a formal treaty of friendship with the Ameer. In all this there was manifestly nothing of an aggressive or threatening nature—nor even anything which could alarm a suspicious Oriental chief by virtue of mere novelty. Projects of Anglo-Afghan solidarity had, indeed, been mooted under the administration of successive Viceroys, and it was their failure (brought about, we believe, by the intervention of the Home Government) which as much as anything irritated the Ameer. It is he who up till lately, at any rate, has been desirous of English support and protection, and we—that is to say, our Ministers—who have persistently held him at arm's length. In 1877, however, the Home Government were as anxious to bring about an understanding with the Ameer as he himself had been on previous occasions; and it was to establish this understanding that the Conference at Peshawur was arranged. So far as this the "True Story of Sir Lewis Pelly's Mission" is, doubtless, true enough; but the writer falls, we are persuaded, into an error in his account of the demands which the British envoy was instructed to urge upon the representative of the Ameer. We doubt very much whether it will be found that any claim was made to establish English officers as Agents at Herat, Balkh, and Candahar. Had that demand been preferred it is easy to imagine that it would have aroused the jealousy of Shere Ali; and it would certainly now give colour to the allegation of politicians of the Laurentian school that the Afghan quarrel was solely of our own making. We are prepared to hear, however, when the whole story is authoritatively told, that no such demand was made. Not that no mention was ever made of English Agents and of their employment in Afghanistan. We certainly are not prepared, and the public would indeed be unpleasantly surprised to hear, that that matter was excluded from discussion altogether. To have undertaken by any mode of agreement, formal or informal, to protect the Ameer's independence and his frontier would indeed have been what Mr. Gladstone calls an "insane covenant," unless we had at the same time stipulated for such rights of independent inquiry in Afghanistan as would enable us to judge for ourselves of the necessity for action in each individual case. It is manifest that we could not expose ourselves to the risk of being suddenly called upon by the Ameer to render military assistance against dangers of which we had no knowledge of our own, or in a quarrel of which we had no means of ascertaining the justice. Security had of course to be taken against this; but in order to obtain it it was unnecessary to demand the establishment of British Residents at three or four selected points in Afghanistan. All that was necessary, and the least that was necessary, was that we should ask for the right of sending a British Agent on occasion to any point of the Afghan frontier for the purpose of independent inquiry; and this we confidently expect to learn is all that Lord Lytton's envoy stipulated for.

DEATH OF MR. PHELPS.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Samuel Phelps, which occurred at Anson's Farm, near Epping, at 10 minutes to 3 on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 6. For some time it had been evident that his health was declining. Many of us may remember that as late as 1876 he could play Sir Pertinax Macsycophant and other characters in old English comedy with considerable effect, but soon after that his strength and memory began to fail, and in the result he was obliged to put aside a new piece in which he desired to play, to decline the offer of an engagement to represent Leontes in the Drury-lane revival of *A Winter's Tale*, and finally to give up all hopes of ever being able to appear on the stage again. Then he rallied; and only a week or ten days ago it was stated in theatrical circles that if the improvement continued he would be asked to undertake the part of Polonius in the forthcoming revival at the Lyceum Theatre of *Hamlet*. The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the brain. He has left one son and two daughters.

Mr. Phelps was born in 1806 at Devonport, then called Plymouth Dock. Little is known of his early life except that he was apprenticed to a printer, and that on the expiration of his indentures he became an actor by profession. His first appearance on the stage, we believe, was made about 50 years ago at the York Theatre. "Who is the young man who played Tubal to-night?" asked the great Edmund Kean after impersonating Shylock at a provincial theatre soon afterwards. "Samuel Phelps, Sir." "Please send him to me." The young actor, fearing that he was about to the reprimanded for some grievous defect in his performance, went to the tragedian's dressing-room in some trepidation. "Mr. Phelps," said Kean, clapping him cordially on the shoulder, "you have played Tubal very, *very* well; persevere, and you'll make a name." Mr. Phelps took the advice, and in course of time achieved so much reputation that in 1837 he was brought to the Haymarket to play leading characters. He next appeared at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of Mr. Macready. His provincial pronunciation sometimes raised a smile, but that he was an actor of uncommon gifts no one ventured to dispute. From 1844 to 1862 he was the sole or principal manager of Sadler's Wells, and since then has acted at the Lyceum, Drury-lane, the Gaiety, and other theatres.

It is in connexion with Sadler's Wells that the name of Mr. Phelps will be chiefly remembered. He almost invariably confined his attention to the higher drama, and in the case of historical plays he showed the utmost regard for accuracy in the dresses and decorations. Mr. Phelps's chief characteristics as an actor were sound judgment, fine elocution, keen perception of character, and a conscientious adherence to his author's meaning. The direction in which his talents lay was obvious enough. In tragedy, as an acute critic has remarked, he did not leave a deep mark on the annals of the stage. Macbeth, Lear, Othello, Hamlet, and other characters of the tragic drama were a little above his reach, even when his physical powers were at their best. But in comedy—as Bottom the Weaver, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Justice Shallow, Sir Peter Teazle, Lord Ogleby, and Job Thornberry—he was almost above criticism; and his Falstaff, though not, perhaps sufficiently unctuous in its humour, and irresistibly diverting. In 1853, it should be added, Mr. Phelps brought out an edition of Shakespeare's plays. It was highly praised by the critics of the day, and bears evidence of considerable research. When, in 1851, Mr. Macready retired from the stage, he pointed to Mr. Phelps as the best Shakespearian actor and scholar then living, and it is not too much to say that the eulogium was amply merited.—*Times.*

A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

REFERRING to the announcement, in one of its own telegrams from Calcutta, that it is contemplated to establish a gold currency for India, the *Telegraph* says:—

> Whatever decision may be come to on the subject of the Indian currency it will doubtless be the result of the most ample consideration, since any hasty change of the nature foreshadowed by the telegram from Calcutta would have grave consequences, not only for India but for England. A gold currency is a very costly one, as Germany is now experiencing; and India has little to spare at present for experiments of this description. If, moreover, a gold standard were suddenly introduced, all existing contracts to pay would become more burdensome to the debtor, and thus the taxation of India and the other payments to the Supreme Government under land tenures of old date would be enhanced in a way which would certainly be felt, although the cause might not be at once perceptible. On the other hand, if the Indian Government allowed the silver standard to continue in operation for the debts accruing to it, the gold standard could not be applied to its own payments without its being a heavy loser. Trade would in course of time adjust itself to the new valuation; for, if a merchant in England received more for the goods he sent out, he would have to give more for the return in Indian produce; but the intermediate stages might be excessively trying. A gold standard implies a gold currency, and any attempt, however gradual, to introduce such a currency into India could not but seriously affect the money markets of all Europe, but more especially of England. The measures which Germany has been carrying out for half a dozen years past to replace her silver by a gold currency have had the double effect of injuring every holder of silver or of debts and obligations represented by silver through the depreciation in its value, and of causing a demand for gold which seriously troubled every nation having a gold currency. Gold cannot be summoned into existence at will—its very stability as a standard of value arises from the fact of the supply of the metal being scanty and easily regulated; hence what Germany wanted was bought from other countries at a great cost to her and with considerable financial disturbance to them. We may guess from this instance what the introduction of a gold currency in India would do. The metal would have to come from England, which would therefore have to bid high for it, and this means financial pressure affecting every industry in the country. But while the cost is thus obvious, the advantages are less immediately apparent. English merchants, bankers, fund holders, and the India Council—all, in short, who have to receive payments from India—have lost heavily within the last year or two, and they would of course gain if by a stroke of the pen ten rupees' worth one shilling and eightpence each could be at once transformed into a gold piece of ten rupees worth two shillings each; but these are only a portion of the interests we have to consider. The natives are the great holders of silver. It is supposed that there are 300,000,000*l.* sterling worth of that metal coined or in bars in the country, and a demonetisation would at once reduce its value by diminishing the demand. It is the natives who would suffer by this, Europeans and the Home Government being relieved at their expense; and is it likely that they would not feel this loss and resent it? There is, however, some reason to think that the recent depreciation of silver has seen its worst, and that from natural causes the Indian exchange will now gradually rise. If this process were to commence in reality there would be no occasion even to discuss a change of standards, and therefore it is to be assumed that great deliberation will mark every stage of the present inquiries on the subject.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

SOME important correspondence, embodying an exchange of views which has taken place between the English and the French Governments in regard to the Eastern Question, has been issued from the Foreign Office:—

The first document of importance is a letter addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on July 7, enclosing copies of the convention and annex thereto which had recently been concluded between the Queen and the Sultan. It recites that when, in the course of our *pourparlers* with Russia, it became probable that on the Armenian conquests she would not for the present give way, it became necessary for Her Majesty's Government carefully to consider their position. The most menacing aspect of it was the entire isolation of Great Britain—so far as the prospect of material action was concerned—in regard to this part of the Russian annexations. If they could have looked upon the Tripartite Treaty of 1856 as still in vigour, they might have called on two powerful military allies to assist them in maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman dominion. But Austria was only willing to take part in restoring the Porte to a certain independence in Europe, while France had clearly intimated her intention not to engage in war for the purpose of maintaining the stipulations of 1856.

The Queen's Government "came to the resolution not to attempt the reconquest of Kars and Ardahan;" on the other hand, it "could not leave Western Asia lying unprotected at the feet of Russia." The *prestige* of her victories, proclaimed by the conquest and retention of so well-known a fortress as Kars, would have announced her to the Mesopotamian and other Asiatic populations as the coming Power, and the existing Government would have lost all hold on their hopes and fears. The disintegration and practical absorption of the countries lying between the sea and the Persian frontier must have inevitably followed. Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, "thought it necessary to undertake the onerous obligation of a defensive alliance with Turkey, if Russia should attempt to extend her annexations beyond the frontiers which the present negotiations will assign." They could not perform this engagement from such a distance as Malta, the Sultan had, therefore, assigned to England the island of Cyprus. The despatch adds:—

Your Excellency is well aware that the advice has been from various quarters repeatedly pressed upon Her Majesty's Government to occupy Egypt, or at least to take the borders of the Suez Canal. Such an operation might not have been at variance with English interests, and would have presented no material difficulties. But this policy has never been entertained by Her Majesty's Government. We had received an intimation from the French Government that any such proceeding would be very unwelcome to the French people, and we could not but feel the reasonableness of their objection under existing circumstances. Her Majesty's Government have constantly turned a deaf ear to all suggestions of that kind. They have been likewise recommended to occupy some port on the coast of Syria, such as Alexandretta, but they felt that, however carefully guarded, such a proceeding might in the present temper of men's minds be construed as indicating an intention to acquire territory on the mainland of Western Asia. . . . They, therefore, accepted from the Sultan the provisional occupation of Cyprus. "How long the occupation will continue it is impossible to foresee; but Her Majesty's Government are not without hope that Russian statesmen will in due time satisfy themselves that the territory they have acquired is costly and unproductive, will recognise the futility of any plans which in any quarters may have been formed for making it a stepping-stone to further conquests, and will abandon it as a useless acquisition." The occupation of Cyprus would then be at an end.

M. Waddington replied in the usual indirect form of a despatch to the Marquis of Harcourt, dated July 21. The convention between England and Turkey (he says) had produced a sensation deeper in France than anywhere else. "If all objection on our part was to be removed, it would be necessary for us to obtain from the English Government positive declarations of such a nature as would definitely reassure France as to the future of all those interests which she considers to be connected with the maintenance of the existing state of things in Syria and Egypt. . . . We are the first to recognise how indispensable a matter it is for England to maintain as an absolute principle the freedom of her communications through the Suez Canal with her Indian possessions. But while respecting her position as a great Asiatic Power, we have, we think, a right to claim a similar respect for our own country as a great Mediterranean Power. We wish, therefore, to be assured that, in the future, as in the present, our two Governments will act in concert, in order that, by a friendly policy founded on a just and reciprocal consideration for one another, the sphere of their respective interests in the valley of the Nile may be preserved intact." Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State readily gave M. Waddington at Berlin in the most satisfactory form the assurances which he expected from him.

The third document, a despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons dated Aug. 7, encloses the despatch of M. Waddington, and comments upon it in a confirmatory tone. Lord Salisbury says, as regards the interests of France as a great Catholic Power in the Lebanon and in the holy places they did not contemplate any departure from their former policy. As to Egypt, there appears to be no danger of any misunderstanding between the two Powers upon this question. The common object of both is that the Khedive's dynasty may endure, that his people may prosper, and that his debts may be paid. In their sincere co-operation, free on both sides from any ulterior designs of territorial acquisition, lies the only hope of enduring prosperity and progress for Egypt."

THE FAILURE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

(Times' Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, Oct. 31.

THE unfortunate shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank are feeling with painful force the truth of the reflection that—

> "When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
> But in battalions."

One after another, the hopes which they built for themselves have been cruelly disappointed. When the failure was first announced many of them tried to convince themselves that the state of affairs could not be so bad as it was represented to be; that the refusal of the other banks to go to the relief of their tottering brother was due to excessive caution in their own interest; and that the calamity they had to face would not, in the end, turn out to be much worse than that of the Western Bank failure. The proposal to resuscitate the bank, therefore, found favour in their eyes. It was vain to tell them that a bankrupt cannot begin business again until he has settled with his creditors, and that the creditors of a bank could not be compounded with, but were entitled to demand payment to the uttermost farthing. Drowning men catch at straws; and they thought, or hoped, or fancied, that an infusion of new capital would keep the bank going till it had redeemed its credit, and that the business which every day was carried away from it into other channels would be brought back again, from motives of benevolence and philanthropy, if not from motives of interest. The publication of the report of the Investigators soon dissipated these dreams, bringing the shareholders, as it did, face to face with a deficit of upwards of £5,000,000, which they were bound to make good. This was a tremendous blow to the hopes of even the most sanguine. As the 1,500 shares held by the bank would be absolutely sterile, the burden of making up the deficiency would fall on 8,500 shares, instead of on 10,000. This implied calls amounting to something like £600 per share, supposing that every share and every shareholder could bear that burden. But it was, of course, well known that this was very far from being the case; that, in fact, a call of £600 could not reasonably be expected to yield more than half of the required sum. When the shareholders met last week and resolved on voluntary liquidation, they were fully prepared to meet this contingency; and, in view of so tremendous a responsibility, their temper and demeanour were admirable. They still hoped, however, that their heavy burden, though it could not be spread over a wide area, would be leniently distributed in the matter of time. In the case of the Western Bank, the first call was one for £25; the second was for £100. A first call of £100, or even of £200, per share they had made up their minds to face. But the first call of £500 per share which the liquidators have now officially made has struck them with something like dismay. In the case of at least one half of the shareholders it means either absolute ruin, or such a drain on their available resources as implies ruin at the very next stage. The liquidators cannot be blamed for the decisive and crucial step which they have taken. Its effect will be to exhaust, at one fell swoop, the smaller holders, and to secure for the creditors much money which, had the call been smaller, would have disappeared before a second call fell to be made. It will also have the effect of testing the extent of the resources on which the liquidators may rely for future calls. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the treatment, so far, is drastic, and entitles the more substantial shareholders to much sympathy and even to commiseration.

Even this, however, does not exhaust the tale of the multiplied sorrows and blasted hopes of the unhappy shareholders. At their meeting last week they resolved on voluntary liquidation, in the belief that that process of winding-up the concern would minimize their troubles, while it would do ample justice to their creditors. But in this particular, also, their hopes have been disappointed. The four liquidators whom they nominated are all Scotchmen—accountants and bankers of unimpeachable reputation, but all men engaged in business in Edinburgh or in Glasgow. This fact, it seems, has given umbrage to certain creditors of the bank in London; and this week a petition has been filed in the Court of Session by these London creditors, craving that the liquidation should be made judicial, on the ostensible ground that the arrangement made is detrimental to the interests of English creditors. The extreme step thus taken may be quite warrantable; it is probably true that the shareholders have made a mistake in appointing none but Scotch liquidators. But it cannot be said with truth there was any desire or design on the part of the shareholders to disregard, still less to ignore, the interests of the English creditors in question. The claims thus raised will, no doubt, be amicably and fairly settled; but, even so, the shareholders are deserving of pity in respect that their well-meant efforts have miscarried.

The pressing question of the moment is what amount the first call of £500 per share is likely to produce; and that, because on this depend the further questions, what the second call is likely to be, and how many of those who are able to stand a second call are likely to survive a third. These are questions which, it is too true, affect a small and constantly diminishing number of the shareholders; but to this residuum they are questions of the deepest consequence. Excluding the shares held by the bank, the capital available for call is roundly £850,000. A call of £500 per share on this amount would yield only £4,250,000, if every one paid in full: and another call of £100 per share would be required to make up £5,000,000. In the best possible circumstances, therefore, a call of £650 or £700 per cent. would be required to meet the deficiency and pay the cost of liquidation. But every one knows that such a solution of the difficulty is quite out of the question. To suppose that the first call will be paid on £500,000 of stock is, perhaps, as favourable an estimate as there is warrant for—some men here think it too favourable. Supposing, however, that it has been realized, that result will not have been attained without cleaning out a large number of shareholders, and making another large portion of the stock barren in view of future calls. Here, in a tabular form, is a hypothetical estimate of the results of successive calls of £500 each:—

Call		On stock of		Yield
1st Call of	£500 on	£500,000	of Stock	£2,500,000
2nd "	500 "	300,000	"	1,500,000
3rd "	500 "	200,000	"	1,000,000
4th "	500 "	150,000	"	750,000
			Total	£5,750,000

Thus, calls amounting to £2,000 per share would not yield much more than the sum required. This estimate is, of course, only conjectural, but the opinion of practical men is that it will not be found very wide of the mark. The conviction of some is that the bulk of the stock will be exhausted very rapidly—in the first and second calls—and that the remaining calls will have to be made on a dozen or score of men at most. It is evident from the list of the shareholders that the mass of them are persons of moderate means. They are for the most part professional men and commercial men of the middle class, and persons who have retired with a competency adequate to meet frugal wants. The substantial men in the concern, even when trustees are included, are very few; and there is the less chance, therefore, of their escaping with much more than the skin of their teeth.

It is still considered doubtful whether the imprisoned directors and officials will be liberated on bail. At present the chances are very much against the prisoners. One thing quite certain is that they can no longer demand their release on security. This has been effected by the addition of the charge of theft to the charges of falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition at first made against them. Falsehood, fraud and wilful imposition are not, in the law of Scotland, esteemed capital offences, and persons charged with them are entitled to be released when bail is offered, the *maximum* exigible being £300 per head. But theft in any form is a capital offence and is, therefore, not bailable. Bail may be accepted, but entirely *ex gratia* the discretionary power resting with the Lord Advocate as law officer of the Crown. As the Government authorities have added the charge of theft for the express purpose, it is believed of excluding bail, there is little likelihood that the same authorities will now accept it. If it is accepted, it is likely to be under conditions which will absolutely secure the surrender of the prisoners when the day of trial comes. The High Court of Justiciary may, if appealed to, order the acceptance of bail; but that Court's intervention is rare and exceptional, and is not likely to be resorted to in the present case. The *furtum grave* with which the prisoners now stand charged relates to the use made by the bank of bills amounting to £20,000, which one of its customers—a Scotch M.P.—Lodged with it for its collection merely. These bills there is little reason to doubt, were discounted in London by the bank for its own use. Now that the prisoners have been formally committed, they have begun to "run their letters," and the trial must therefore be held within 120 days. It is expected to come on in January. Already the names of the counsel retained on behalf of the prisoners have been announced. The list includes several of the foremost men at the Bar, and it is evident that a strong fight is to be made for the unhappy culprits. The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and the Advocate-Depute have no light task before them when they have to encounter a phalanx comprising Messrs. Asher, Balfour, Bannerman-Robertson, Trayner, Mackintosh, and the Dean of Faculty. Already the *habitues* of the Parliament House here, where the law courts resumed their sittings a fortnight ago, are anticipating a rare display of forensic skill and eloquence. In the meantime, public interest is busying itself with the benevolent design of providing some measure of relief for the most necessitous of the shareholders. Already influential meetings have been held in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and other large towns: but no definite plan of operations has yet been adopted, and hence no public appeal has yet been made. It is expected that the other banks will be large contributors to the relief fund, if they do not, indeed, adopt an independent line of action. It should be remembered that, however clamant may be the cases of distress at present, others at least equally severe and trying are sure to occur after each call as the liquidation proceeds; and perhaps the latest cases will be the hardest of all, because in them the sufferers will have fallen from the greatest height. Whenever the public appeal is made, it is sure to be heartily responded to, so widely spread over the community is the incidence of the disaster. There are few men in Scotland who do not reckon among the sufferers either relatives or intimate personal friends. Every one is full of the "hard cases" that have occurred within his own acquaintance. Such instances of hardship as those so touchingly pictured in Walter Smith's poem might be repeated by the score. Some of the social and economic effects of the calamity have not yet shown themselves fully. It is quite certain that a great many persons, chiefly ladies, who have hitherto been living in affluence, will need to take employment of some kind; and the labour-market in certain departments, such as education and millinery work, will be flooded, and wages will necessarily fall. Again, a great deal of property—House property, estates, scrip, personal property—will be forced into the market between this time and the 24th of December, when the first instalment of the first call is due. The present downward tendency in prices will, therefore, be accelerated. Already the stock exchanges in Edinburgh and Glasgow are yielding to the disturbance, and it is likely to be greater before the normal state is recovered. A good deal of bank stock will necessarily be thrown on the market when the shareholders begin to realize, and it will be curious to watch the result. I believe there have been no transactions in bank stock in Scotland since the recent failure. The prices given daily in the share list are simply the last quotations made before that event.

BISMARCK DURING THE WAR OF 1870.

"ON the 31st of July, 1870, at 5-30 p.m., the Chancellor, having partaken of the Holy Communion, drove from his official residence in the Wilhelm Strasse to the station, accompanied by his wife and daughter, to proceed with his Sovereign to the seat of war. A few councillors, secretaries, decipherers, and messengers of the Foreign Office were to follow immediately."

Such is the introductory passage of a work just published at Leipsic, under the unassuming title of "Graf Bismarck und seine Leute wahrend des Kriegs mit Frankreich. Nach Tagebuchsblattern, von Dr. Moritz Busch." The author, an eminent political writer, then employed in the German Foreign Office, accompanied Prince Bismarck to the seat of war as literary amanuensis. In intimate intercourse with the diplomatic leader of the campaign, he had ample opportunities of hearing the communicative Chancellor descant upon manifold subjects connected with the war or otherwise; and what he heard he put to paper, deeming it his duty to preserve each precious word as it fell. An ardent admirer, with a ready, busy, and versatile pen, he was uncommonly fit for the self-imposed work. As Boswell chaperoned Johnson tablets in hand, so did the indefatigable Busch hang on the speech of his distinguished patron, jotting down indiscriminately all his delighted ear drank in. In the promiscuous wealth of detail, the result of this devoted industry, the book bears the incontrovertible impress of truth. A judicious critic would have winnowed where a fond enthusiast pours out his whole store. Of the highest importance in many particulars, this sequence of anecdote is a veracious eulogy, placing in strong relief the active, ardent and penetrating intellect of a master mind. Incautiously candid in other passages, it shows the Chancellor indifferently informed on many things, prejudiced on others, but equally confident on all. Laudatory, the book is cruel too; not content to portray the hero in uniform, it exposes him in dressing-gown and slippers. The insight into character gained from the many items coming under the latter head is deepened by the notable fact of the hero permitting publication.

In undertaking to supply a few extracts from the copious contents of two goodly volumes the reader's convenience will be consulted by arranging the desultory matter of the diary into separate heads according to the subjects treated. We propose to begin by giving the Prince's opinion upon contemporaries of note, going on to what he has to tell us about nations, and winding up with his confidences concerning himself.

Of his relations to Napoleon III. in and before 1866 the Prince said the following:—

"When negotiating with M. Thiers (during the siege of Paris) the French statesman reminded me of a conversation I had with the Duke of Bauffremont in 1867. It is true I did tell you the Duke that if the Emperor Napoleon had had a keener perception of his own advantage he might have done a stroke of business in 1866. If the Emperor, at the moment of our attacking Austria, had taken by force what he subsequently demanded through Benedetti, he might have done better for himself. At least, we should not have been able to stop him; nor is it likely that England would have interfered. What he had to do was to act and see what would come of it. If we were victorious, his safest policy would have been to support us and lure us forward into the intoxication of triumph. But the man is and ever was a Tiefenbacher."

Tiefenbacher, an Austrian General of the Wallenstein epoch, and a well-known character in German history and drama, was notorious for hesitation, apparently cunning forethought, but, in reality, dull, unmeaning sluggishness.

The Duc de Gramont, whose indiscretion precipitated events, finds little favour in his eyes:—

"If I had been in his place I should have entered a regiment and taken my chance on the battle-field, after muddling affairs in the Cabinet. I myself was quite prepared to do this in 1866. If things had gone wrong, how could I have shown myself again at Berlin?"

Nor did M. Jules Favre succeed in gaining the Cancellor's respect during the negotiations preceding the conclusion of peace:—

"Favre says in his report to the French Government that he could not help shedding tears in one of his conversations with me. I must confess he looked as if he were about to weep, and I consoled him; but of this I am certain—that he did not shed a single tear. He tried hard, but he could not. He no doubt thought to impress me with his fine acting, as Paris lawyes are in the habit of imposing upon their audience. I am perfectly convinced that, to add to the pathos of the situation he was painted white on his several visits to Ferrieres; particularly the second time, when he had laid on an extra coating of pallid colour the better to impersonate the suffering and deeply-moved patriot. I do not, however, deny that he felt his situation. But he is not a politician. He ought to know that sentiment and politics do not go together. When I dropped a hint about Strasburg and Metz he looked as if he thought it a joke. I might have told him what happened to me in a furrier's shop in Berlin. I wanted a fur-cloak, and, a high price being asked, I said to the shop-keeper 'I suppose, Sir, you are joking.' 'Never in business,' was the reply."

M. Thiers, who replaced M. Favre in the German camp, was likewise not a diplomatist after the Chancellor's heart:—

"He is a clever, attractive gentleman, witty, spirited, intellectual, but without talent for diplomacy. He is far too sentimental for the profession. Though more manly and dignified than M. Favre, he is altogether unfit for the trade. He came to me as a negotiator when he had not gumption enough for a horse-dealer. He is easily staggered, and shows it. You can worm out of him whatever you like. I actually made him betray that Paris had full provisions only for three or four weeks more."

When such utterances are recorded about foreigners, whose opposition might be forgiven, it is but natural that German diplomatists who presumed to constitute themselves the enemies when they should have been the subordinates of the Prince, are not leniently dealt with. The late Count von der Goltz, his most eminent though not best-known antagonist, is thus portrayed:—

"Our late Ambassador in Paris was a clever and well-informed man. But all his cleverness did not endow him with a sound and consistent judgment. He constantly changed his views of men and things, and had ever-fresh schemes to propose. Moreover, he was always enamoured of the Queens to whose Courts he was attached. Formerly in love with Amelie of Greece, he subsequently transferred his affections to Eugenie. He confidently believed that what I have succeeded in bringing about, he, with his superior intellect, might have done ten times better. Hence he was ever intriguing against me. Though well acquainted when young, he wrote to the King, accusing me, and cautioning him against me. The King gave me these letters and I replied to them; yet he would not desist, but kept on writing to His Majesty *ad libitum*. He was thoroughly hated by his subordinates. I remember calling on him at Paris in 1862. Being told that he was having a nap, I was about to take my departure, when his secretaries, delighted to do him an ill turn, rushed into his room to wake him. And yet being an Ambassador he might so easily have ingratiated himself with his subordinates. An Ambassador can afford to do this; a Minister cannot. I should like to do so myself, but where is the time? I have so many things to think of that I am compelled to manage my department military fashion."

Count Harry Arnim, though he had not at that time rebelled against the Prince's authority, is regarded by him in much the same way as Count von der Goltz:—

"The Pope ought to remain a Sovereign, but the question is how to keep him on the throne. One might be able to do more for him if the Ultramontanes were not so fierce against us; but I like to give a Roland for an Oliver. I wonder what our friend Harry Arnim thinks of it all now that matters have come to this pass? As Ambassador to the Papal See he ought to have an opinion. I dare say he has only too many—one set to-day and another to-morrow as usual. His reports have always advocated opposite tendencies. I am sure he feels too distinguished a diplomatist to represent his country at a small Court, though, as the head of the Catholic Church, the Pope is a much more important personage than as the Sovereign of his State. However, Arnim is really intelligent I do wish one could rely on his reports, but they are one thing to-day and another to-morrow."

The Duke of Augustenburg, whose claim to Schleswig-Holstein introduced the events of the last 20 years, is an object of the Prince's sarcasm:—

"I met him a day or two ago in the camp in his Bavarian uniform. He might have done better, and been a Sovereign had he made us the requisite concessions. What I wanted of him was no more than what all the minor Princes conceded to Prussia in 1866. But he would not yield an iota of the sovereign rights he expected us to acquire for him. Thank goodness the pettifogging wisdom of his advisers prevented him. I remember having a conversation with him one evening in 1864. We were in my billiard-room, and sat late into the night. I began by addressing him as highness, and was altogether very courteous. On my telling him we wanted Kiel Harbour he was rather taken aback, and asked whether we actually claimed a whole square mile. I could but say 'Yes.' After this I discovered that he objected even to our demand of military control. Upon this I changed my tone, called him Serenity (*Durchlaucht*), instead of Highness (*Hoheit*), and in the end, lapsing into Low German, quitely told him there was nothing to hinder our wringing the neck of the chicken we had hatched ourselves."

A unique story about the Germanic Diet aptly illustrates the revolution occasioned by Bismarck's entrance into the Assembly. A Parliament of German Ambassadors, it was traditionally ruled by the representative of the Austrian Kaiser. This supreme personage going the length of indicating hegemony by easy-going manners, was the very thing to provoke the sturdy self-assertion of a Bismarck. The Prince being asked the right version of a famous incident in the constitutional history of Germany related:—

"As Prussian member of the Diet, I called upon Count Thun, the Austrian and presiding member of our august assembly. When I entered he was in his study, working and smoking. He begged me to wait a moment. I did wait, but when I thought the interview was rather too long delayed, and moreover, had not even a cigar offered me, I took one from the box before him, and requested him to give me a light. He looked dumbfoundered, but communicated the desired spark. But there is another story of the same sort. In the days of Rochow, my predecessor as Prussian member of the Diet, the Austrian presiding member had adopted the habit of smoking at the sittings of the military special commission. Rochow, passionately fond of smoking, would have given his little finger to do the like, but did not dare. Now, when I came to Frankfort I longed for my cigar at military commission sittings, and, seeing no reason why I should not have it, politely asked the presiding power to give me a light. This demand was received with universal astonishment and disgust. It evidently was an event in the eyes of all present. However, I got the light, and Austria and Prussia smoked. The other members present thought the incident momentous enough to report to their respective Courts. But the question was too grave to be decided in a hurry, so for six months running no one smoked but Austria and Prussia. After the expiry of that period, the Bavarian envoy took to asserting the dignity of his Sovereign by lighting his first cigar in assembled conclave. We all noticed that Herr von Nostitz, the Saxon representative, envied the Bavarian Schrenckh his delicious weed. But his Court had not authorized the deed, so he had to abstain. When, however, at the next sitting we witnessed the Hanover man, Bothmer, indulging into tobacco, we knew that a special understanding had been entered into between Guelph and Hapsburg. Bothmer was very Austrian in his sentiments, and had a couple of sons in the Austrian Army. Upon this, Saxony would not be left behind, and boldly kindled the audacious spark. Now there were only two members left who did not make chimneys of their mouths—Wurtemberg and Darmstadt. These unfortunates, not being addicted to the vice, could not join in. But the honour and independence of their States imperatively required a sacrifice. Accordingly, the next time we met, the Wurtemberg gentleman took out a cigar—I see it before me now: a long, thin, straw-like *contrefacon*—and smoked it half as a holocaust made to Fatherland."

Prince Bismarck was destined to effect more comprehensive and less cloudy reforms than the one he delights in recording thus triumphantly. But the first sacrilegious Havannah he lit in the Federal Committee-room was an innovation too bold at the time to leave any alternative but Prussian supremacy or Prussian decline and fall.

Speaking of Napoleon at Sedan, the Prince said:—

"When delivering Napoleon's letter, General Reille behaved most courteously and like a gentleman. In a conversation I had with him, while the King wrote his reply, the General hoped that no harsh conditions would be imposed upon so large and valorous an army. I shrugged my shoulders, upon which the General said that rather than accept severe terms, they would blow themselves up with the fortress. I replied, '*Faites sauter*, that is your affair.' I asked him whether the Emperor Napoleon could still rely upon the army and officers, and whether his commands were still obeyed at Metz. The General answered in the affirmative, and, as we subsequently learnt, spoke the truth. I really believe, if the Emperor had concluded peace there and then, he would be a respected reigning Sovereign to this day. But he is a ——I said so 16 years ago, when nobody would believe me. Stupid and sentimental."

From other passages in the book it appears that Prince Bismarck never regarded the dignified silence of Napoleon III. as indicating tried wisdom. From his first acquaintance with Napoleon III. he felt nettled at a reserve which he judged had little to conceal.

An important dictum of the Prince tells us that when the Prussian authorities were expelled from Neuchatel soon after the accession of Napoleon, the latter, contrary

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to what is generally believed, applauded the idea of Frederick William IV. going to war with Switzerland. He was, he said to Prince Bismarck, only too happy that there was a prospect of seeing that nest of Democracy destroyed. However, people at Berlin smelt a rat, and, notwithstanding the encouragement received, ultimately abandoned the project. Independently of considerations connected with the foreign policy of the State, Frederick William IV. could not but be aware that all Germany objected to a war carried on for no better purpose than to maintain the unnatural connexion between a Sovereign belonging to one confederacy and a canton appertaining to another.

British diplomatists at Berlin are thus cautiously critiised by the Prince.

"I like Lord Napier very much. It was smooth sailing with him. Buchanan too was good—dry, but reliable. Now, we have Loftus. The position of an English representative at Berlin has its peculiar difficulties and tasks. In addition to other things, the close relation between the two dynasties has to be taken into account."

Later on in the book Lord Odo Russell is praised for his talent, judgment, and address. The Prince confesses that on first making Lord Odo's acquaintance he was taken aback by that nobleman's elegant French. He had, he said, a prejudice against Englishmen excelling in that tongue; "but then," he added significantly, "Lord Odo speaks German equally well."

Of French statesman, Thiers and Morny are the subjects of pointed anecdote. Of M. Thiers the Prince relates :—

"When in the negotiations for peace I asked for some more concessions from M. Thiers, my interlocutor, losing his habitual self-command, cried out 'Mais c'est une indignite.' Upon this I quietly assumed the German tongue, explaining what I wanted. Thiers listened composedly, not knowing what to think. After a while he said in dolorous tones, 'Mais, M. le Comte, vous savez bien que je ne sais point l'Allemand.' I replied in French, 'When, a few minutes ago, you uttered the word "indignite," I discovered that I did not know enough French to go on in that language, and so preferred German, where I know exactly what I say and what others say.' M. Thiers understood me, and made the concession he had just been designating *indignite*."

Morny's story has a bitter taste :—

"Of all the Napoleonic statesmen, Morny best knew how to make money. When going to St. Petersburg as Ambassador he arrived with a large number of elegant carriages, all fitted with silks, point lace, and ladies' ornaments. Each servant had one of these carriages allotted to him; each attache and secretary at least two; while as to the Ambassador, he claimed six as his share. Being an Ambassador he had to pay no duty. A few days after his arrival, the whole lot, carriages and all, were sold by auction, and a trifle of 800,000 roubles realized. But though Morny had no conscience, he was certainly an amiable man."

Two Austrian diplomatists may be next introduced.

"I always listened to old Metternich's stories, and he loved me for it. I remember that, after spending a few days with him at Johannisberg, the old Chancellor said to Count Thun, the presiding member of the Diet—'Bismarck is an excellent man, and if you can't get on with him you can get on with nobody.' Well, said I, frankly, to Thun, I will tell you how I manage him. I listen to all his long yarns, touching him up every now and then when he seems flagging. Nothing more delightful to garrulous old men."

A racy story about Baron Prokesch, the well-known Oriental agent of the Vienna Cabinet, is preceded by remarks upon other Austrian diplomatists :—

"I always could eke it out with Thun. He was a decent man enough. Rechberg, too, was not a bad sort. He was a man of personal honour; though, as an Austrian diplomatist of the old school, he had no call to tell the truth. But Prokesch was a regular Oriental intriguer, absolutely indifferent to truth. One evening that we were together at a party somebody spoke of the inaccuracy of an Austrian official statement. Upon this, Prokesch, raising his voice so that I could not but hear, said,—'This must be true. Were it not, I, speaking on behalf of the Imperial Royal Government, should have been telling a lie.' While uttering this he looked pointedly at me. I looked at him, replying, 'No doubt, your Excellency.' He was alarmed, and finding, as he glanced around, all present with eyes cast down, he left the apartment and went to the dining-room. After dinner he had recovered the shock. He came up to me, glass in hand—I certainly should have expected a challenge had it not been for the glass—and said, 'Well, let us make peace.' 'With pleasure,' I said, 'but the minutes of the sitting you wot of must be altered.' He smiled as he observed, 'You are incorrigible.' However, the minutes were altered, which implied the recognition of the falsehood uttered."

Alexander von Humboldt, the great scholar, courtier, and talker, is the butt of amusing raillery :—

"In the days of Frederick William IV., Humboldt used to entertain the Court by scientific lectures to which no one listened. I, being good-natured, was the only victim of his loquacity. For hours together he would favour us with the biography of some French scholar or architect, in which no one took the slightest interest. He lectured standing close to the lamp, dropping his notes from time to time and extemporizing some profound remarks. Though no one paid attention he was visibly elated at hearing himself speak. The Queen sat industriously at her embroidery entirely absorbed by that. The King looked at engravings, noisily turning over the leaves so as to drown the voice. The young people in the background laughed, whispered, and paid no heed. Yet the scholar went on, murmuring monotonously like a sleepy brook, General Gerlach who was often present, sat on a little round stool, preposterously unequal to his proportions and snored. 'Gerlach,' said the King, on one memorable evening, 'sleep, but do not snore.' I was the only one who appeared to be listening. Yet even I chewed the cud of my own thoughts, until at last, cold meat and white wine were handed round. Yes, Humboldt was a talker. Nothing displeased him more than to have to listen to another. On one occasion somebody monopolized the conversation at Court by relating something interesting to all. Humboldt, was perfectly beside himself. Grumbling morosely, he piled up his plate with pate de foie grass, lobster, eels, and other indigestibles—a perfect mountain of comestibles. I shudder when I think what the old man could swallow. He ate as long and as fast as he could. When he found the gastronomic powers exhausted, no longer master of himself, he made a desperate attempt to get the ear of the company. 'On the summit of the Popocatepetl,' he commenced, but he did not get any further, the more popular speaker quietly continuing his tale. 'On the summit of the Popocatepetl, 7,000 t. above the level of the sea,' he began again with loud and excited voice. But he failed this time too. The other narrator would not be interrupted, nor would the company. This was unprecedented. What a scandalous shame! Humboldt sat down in a rage, and moodily meditated upon the ingratitude of the human race, particularly at Court. . . . . The Liberals have been pleased to regard Humboldt as one of their own set. But he was a man who could not live except basking in the sunshine of the Court. The favour of his Sovereign was indispensable to him. But this did not prevent his creeping away from the Palace to Varnhagen to gossip and slander with his trusty mate. Varnhagen has put it all into books, which I regret to say are very expensive. The detail in these books is worth nothing. They are important, however, as a whole, illustrating a time when there was nothing but criticism, scepticism, and malicious impotence at Berlin. A world impossible to realize except by reading these volumes."

German Liberals will hardly subscribe to these strictures. If vain, Humboldt was the representative of an intellectual idealism which has visibly declined in the present period. It would be wrong to charge Prince Bismarck with having wrought a change, the result of a mental and social revolution, dissolving before it can reconstruct, and corrupting while waiting for reconstruction, and despairing of success. Yet it cannot be denied that the sad want of principle displayed by Prince Bismarck in the conduct of domestic affairs has contributed to change the tone of Berlin society for the worse. The impotence he ridicules was impotent only because the Berlin statesmen of 1860 preferred inaction to the alliance of universal suffrage and Socialism. It was impotent because Prince Bismarck's predecessors, respecting Constitution and Parliament, could not bring themselves to act contrary to that public opinion of 1862, so cordially "despised" by the Prince in a sneer recorded in the book before us. It was impotent, too, because neither Cabinet nor people would take the future of the kingdom upon the issue of a single battle, which, if gained by Austria, would have brought even sluggish Napoleon III. into the field, and must have resulted in the division of Fatherland. Prince Bismarck has effected much by superabundant intellect; but he is equally indebted for his unprecedented success to a laxity and recklessness which, before his time, neither Conservatives nor Liberals thought compatible with the administration of Prussian affairs.

Count Bernstorff, the late Prussian envoy in London—a deliberate, easy going, but high-principled statesman—was never high in the Prince's favour :—

"Count Bernstorff certainly beats me in one thing. I never succeeded in covering reams of paper with dignified verbiage about nothing. He has just sent me another cart-load of despatches, full of emptiness and copiously referring to previous communications of the like intrinsic worth. The King always wishes to be informed about references to documents he does not remember. Goltz was nearly as bad—reams of despatches accompanied by baskets-full of matter docketed 'private and confidential.' Heavens, how much leisure he must have had at his command! Were he alive, and heard of Napoleon a prisoner and Eugenie in London, what would he say! Probably, he would not feel much for the Emperor, but the Empress! However, in spite of his infatuation, he could not have been led astray as were some others."

This very likely refers to certain Prussian diplomatists at Paris, blind to the coming catastrophe.

Garibaldi's ingratitude in supporting France against Germany, who secured Venice and Rome to his country, was a fertile theme of Prince Bismarck's censure :—

"I told M. Favre that I excluded Garibaldi from the armistice. I could comprehend a Frenchman's taking up arms for his country: but this foreign adventurer with his band of cosmopolitan Republicans had no right to meddle. Surely, if we catch him we shall exhibit him for money, with a placard round his neck, inscribed 'Ingratitude.'

The perusal of those brilliant *apercus* raises one paramount thought. Clever, judicious, resolute, and quick, nearly all Prince Bismarck's opinions about others are censures—the censures of a powerful mind, doubtless, yet the censures of an over-confident, mocking, and uncharitable disposition.

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THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

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Full particulars of New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

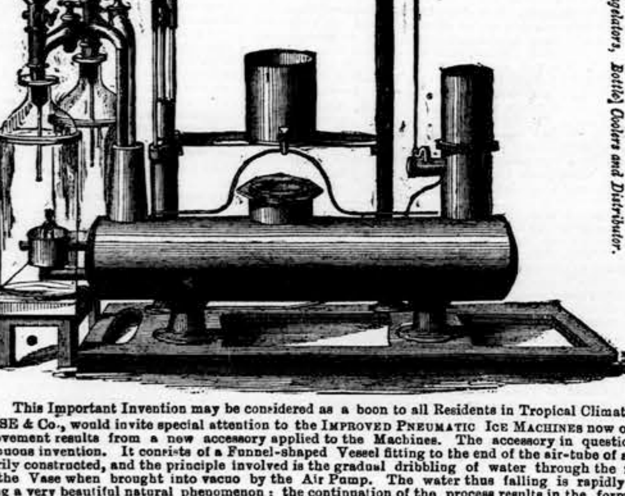

Illustration of newly improved, Ice Machine with Congelators, Bottle Coolers and Distributor.

[For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board-ship, these machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

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S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenuous invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the continuation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shewn in the engraving; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

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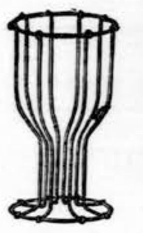

FIG. 1.

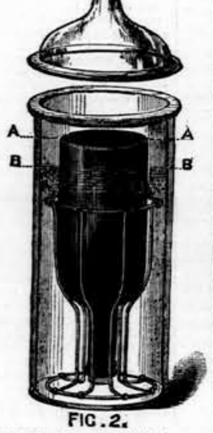

FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.
Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.
See Illustration of Ice Machine.
PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

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For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each	Rs. 20

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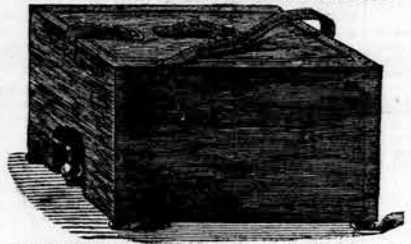

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX, for carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta. Size, 17 inches by 13¾ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a Railway Carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 14 lbs. of Ice. It is fitted with Leather Strap, and Tap to draw off the Cold Water.—Price, Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

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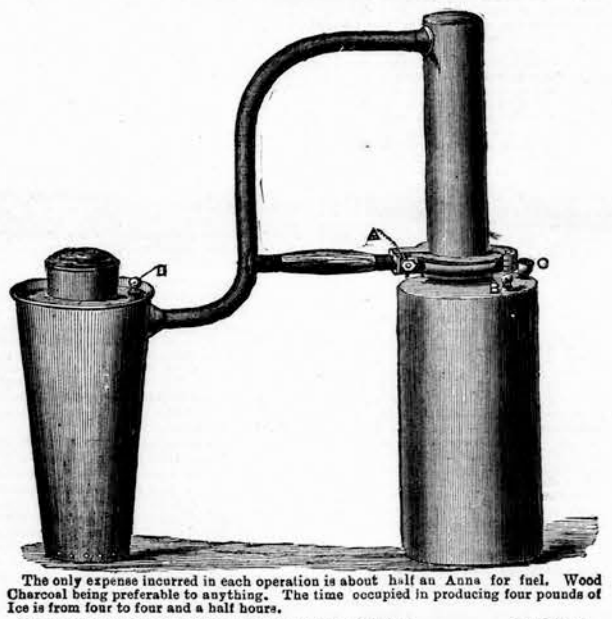

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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